"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow to-day and to-morrow, followed by clearing and colder; brisk winds.
For full weather report see page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,099. NEW YORK. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TIMES MOVES INTO ITS NEW BUILDING

The Times Annex a Wonderfully Equipped Workshop in Forty-third Street.

SCIENTIFIC NEWSPAPER PLANT

Papers, Printed, Folded, Counted, Pass Through Pressroom at 12 1-2 Miles a Minute.

480,000 PAPERS AN HOUR

Panic-Proof Doors to Fire Escapes and Benzine Room Outside Building Among Many Innovations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday moved its operating departments into a new building, the Times Annex, and to-day's paper was printed there. This is the fourth building THE TIMES has occupied under its present ownership, and the second removal it has made in eight years. Both of the last removals were made for the same reason—to find room to operate its rapidly increasing business. The Times Building at Forty-second Street and Broadway has long been inadequate to accommodate increasing circulation and growing size. Offices for THE TIMES will be maintained there, but the great and complicated processes of editing, manufacturing, and publishing have been transferred to a building and an equipment which constitute the last word in newspaper production. Its architects, builders, equippers, and owners know of no other newspaper plant in the world which will compare in capacity, efficiency, and modernity with the Times Annex.

THE TIMES used 22,000 square feet of space in its quarters at 41 Park Row in 1904. It expanded to 46,000 square feet at the Times building. In its new building, The Times Annex, it has provided for the ultimate use of its various departments an area of 144,000 square feet, which is far in excess of the area provided for any other daily newspaper in the United States. THE TIMES printing press capacity has increased nearly seven times the figure of eight years ago. In 1904 its actual printing capacity was 54,000 sixteen-page papers per hour. In its quarters at The Times Building its actual capacity per hour was increased to 144,000 sixteen-page papers. In its new quarters its theoretical printing capacity will be 480,000 sixteen-page papers per hour, or 133 papers per second, and the actual capacity will exceed 372,000 sixteen-page papers per hour. This is more than a ton a minute.

The new home of THE TIMES is situated almost within calling distance of the old. The Times Annex is on the north side of Forty-third Street, just around the corner from Times Square, where it occupies a lot measuring 143 feet on the street with a depth of 100 feet. It exceeds two and a half million feet in cubic contents, and more than 144,000 feet in floor space is designed primarily for newspaper use. The structure is strong enough to sustain five additional stories, if required. Construction was begun the last week of February, and was substantially completed in September.

The building has eleven floors above the street and a press room and subbasement below the surface. The first four floors contain 11,722 square feet each, exclusive of stairs and elevators. Seven of the floors contain 8,280 square feet each.

Architectural Feature.

Mr. Mortimer J. Fox of Buchman & Fox was the architect. He superintended the construction and satisfactorily arranged for all the requirements of a great newspaper plant. The George A. Fuller Company built the structure and did its work well and expeditiously and to the complete satisfaction of THE TIMES.

The Times Annex is a handsome addition to the architecture of the Times Square neighborhood. The Forty-third Street and easterly fronts are built of Indiana limestone, light Kittaning-faced brick, and mat-glazed terra cotta, all of a light color, which especially adds to the attractiveness of the building. The brightness of the exterior reflects light. The fact that there are two entire elevations which are complete in every particular makes the appearance of the building satisfactory to those who are advocating a "City Beautiful." The arrangement of the windows is helpful. All parts of the floor space are very bright. Special study has been given to the lighting of the first floor, over the entire rear of which extends a skylight.

Much as the visitor may admire the building, however, he will first hasten to explore its astonishing mechanical equipment. There are five presses on the first floor below the street level—four double sextuple Hoe presses and one octuple press—the combined capacity of which, when all are running at full speed, is extremely large, for each of the four double sextuples will print each minute, on both sides of the paper, an unbroken ribbon of paper two newspaper pages wide and 2½ miles long. When all four are running at once the output will be 11¼ miles each minute. Now the octuple press can print a similar paper ribbon 1¼ miles long each minute, so the total output of the plant will amount to 12½ miles a minute, or 750 miles an hour.

It would require only thirty-three hours of running, therefore, for THE TIMES's new plant to girdle the earth with a band of newspaper two pages wide and printed on both sides!

Wonders of the Pressroom.

These four double sextuple presses are built on what is called the X-pattern style, and are really two sextuple presses connected together and so arranged that they can be run either independently or as a unit. Each sextuple press in turn consists of three printing units, and each of these units is fed by a separate roll of paper.

Six paper rolls are therefore needed for

Continued on Page 4.

SEES ACQUITTAL FOR BEACH.

Prosecutor Has No Idea of Proving Defendant Attacked Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 2.—"I have not the least idea of convicting Beach," said the Prosecuting Attorney, Robert L. Gunter, to-day. "But," he added, grimly, "I am going to try him. They," meaning the city authorities, "have brought it on. I did not do it. In justice to the town and to Beach and myself, I am going to push it through."

He referred to the case of Frederick O. Beach of New York, accused of having attacked his wife in front of their home here a year ago. Mr. Beach has denied the charge.

Asked whether there was a possibility the case would be postponed at the last minute, Mr. Gunter answered:

"I expect to call it the first thing Tuesday morning, and I shall do so without fail unless some of my main witnesses fail to appear. I expect all or them to be here, however, and I hope they will, because I wish to get the thing out of the way."

The Prosecuting Attorney said he did not expect M. S. Baughn, the Atlanta detective who worked up the evidence on which the warrant for Mr. Beach's arrest was issued, to attend the trial.

"I have not asked him to come, and I never have had any idea of putting him on the stand," he said. He admitted, however, that he would conduct the prosecution along the lines of the theoretical case made out by the detective.

The admission by the Prosecuting Attorney that he did not expect to convict Mr. Beach strengthened expectation of a hasty acquittal, and the belief that, after Mrs. Beach should deny that her husband was her assailant, Mr. Gunter would ask Judge Spain to direct a verdict in favor of the defendant.

SCOPE OF TARIFF REVISION.

Programme Determined On—Bill Expected to be Ready March 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The date of the extra session of Congress will depend on the progress made in framing new tariff legislation which will begin to-morrow in the House Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Underwood, on whom, as committee Chairman, the tariffmaking burden falls the heaviest, believes the committee will be able to finish its work by the middle of March.

The committee is confronted with the problem of raising from $325,000,000 to $350,000,000 from customs duties, coupled with a pledge of lowering the tariff bars on necessities. Of this total figure the plan is to provide bwteen $85,000,000 and $100,000,000 by an income tax, now lacking but one State for ratification of the proposed Constitutional amendment. The income tax in turn would embrace the corporation tax, which bids fair to yield $30,000,000 revenue this year.

A fairly well determined programme is already indicated. In the main, according to the Democrats, the chemical, iron and steel, wool, cotton, and free list bills will be like the previous ones, but there will be numerous changes dictated by new light thrown on individual articles.

The Democratic majority is already strongly committed to an income tax, and its partial offset, the free sugar plan. It is estimated that free sugar will deplete the revenues by $53,000,000, and that the free list will cut out approximately $17,000,000 more. There will be reductions in the cotton, wool, and other schedules that may cause a material loss, though in some cases the Democrats count upon increased importations to offset the cut in duties.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS HEARING.

Wilson's Measures May Largely Reduce New Jersey Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The "seven sisters," as Gov. Wilson calls his anti-trust measures, will receive a hearing from the Legislative Committee which has them in charge, beginning to-morrow morning at 10:30. It is not likely that the Governor will attend the hearing unless the measures are attacked in such a manner as to endanger their chances of being enacted into law.

These anti-trust measures not only affect New Jersey but are important to the entire Nation in as much as practically all the great trusts operate under charters granted in this State.

State Comptroller Edwards has announced that the State is now threatened with a deficit of $750,000 for this year. The passage of the corporation bills will undoubtedly take away a big revenue from the State, but Gov. Wilson insists that they become law. It is estimated that through them the State will lose at least $1,000,000 and that a State tax may have to be imposed upon residents.

It is expected that a large number of corporation men will attend the hearing to-morrow and attempt to pick flaws in the measures.

Gov. Wilson has scores of appointments to make before he quits his office and it is expected that he will send a number of important nominations to the Senate either to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

TAFT TO NAME FIVE JUDGES.

If Nominations Are Confirmed He Will Hold a Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Before he quits office President Taft expects to send to the Senate the nominations of five more Federal Judges, making 114 during his administration, a record unequalled, so far as available documents show, by any other President in four years. Should these five nominations and ten already sent to the Senate be confirmed, Mr. Taft will have named 58 per cent. of the 195 Federal Judges provided by the statutes.

While the President is known to regard his appointments to the Supreme Court as the most important he has made—and he has named five of the nine members of that court and a Chief Justice—he has taken great pride in his choice of Circuit, District, and Territorial Judges. There are 146 Federal Judges who enjoy life tenure, and of that sort Mr. Taft has appointed 65, or about 40 per cent. Mr. Roosevelt in his first term named forty-three life Judges and in his second forty-one. Mr. McKinley named twenty-three life Judges, Mr. Cleveland in his second term twenty-seven, and Mr. Harrison forty-nine.

CHRIST'S LIFE IN LIGHTS.

Symbolical Service in Calvary Episcopal Church.

There was a service of lights in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, last night, to portray the life of Christ. Just before the processional of the vested choir all the lights were extinguished except tall candles at the ends of each pew. The choir carried candles and marched around the church.

One by one every candle was put out, signifying the passing of Christ from Epiphany to Gethsemane, and when the last light was out it was supposed to signify Good Friday. There was music appropriate to the day, and then one candle was lighted, showing a choir boy in white vestments, who sang as a solo "The Strife Is O'er," signifying Easter dawn. Then suddenly all the lights were turned on, and the service ended with the recessional.

All druggists sell Adamson's Botanic Balsam, the never-failing remedy for coughs.—Adv.

SUBWAY CONTRACTS ONLY A DETAIL NOW

Forms Almost Ready for the Printer, Minor Matters Alone to be Cleared Up.

PRENDERGAST TO CRITICS

Writes Frederick C. Howe to Show Agreements Are Entirely Consistent with Platform Pledges.

A conference on the Subway contracts in their relation to the joint operation of elevated lines in Queens by the Interborough and the B. R. T. was held yesterday in the home of Chairman Willcox and an agreement was reached as to the provisions to be incorporated in the general contract. Those at the conference included all the Public Service Commissioners except Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, President Shonts and General Manager Hedley, representing the Interborough, Col. Williams representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Borough President McAneny representing the city, were there.

With the exception of some details yet to be considered for the third-tracking and extension of elevated lines, the operating contracts have all practically been approved, and are now in form for printing.

Another general conference will be held in the offices of the Public Service Commission to-day to clear up the work preparatory to signing the contracts.

In a letter to Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, Controller Prendergast wrote that the "people had practically recalled" the municipal platform of the election of 1908, and were now in the majority for the dual subway system. The statement from the Controller was in reply to the resolution passed at the Cooper Union meeting last Tuesday night, which declared that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had repudiated the instructions given by the people at what was practically a transit referendum election in 1908, and that the Board was now proposing a plan contrary to the whole spirit of public control and filled with "jokers and extortions."

"The statement made in this quotation is not only offensive, but it is absolutely untrue," wrote the Comptroller. "And, if you knew as much of the facts regarding these transit proposals as you should know, you would admit that your implications are untrue. It is manifestly unjust for you and your associates to sit in judgment upon the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and condemn their actions without giving them an opportunity to tell you the reasons for the opinions they hold regarding the transit question."

Pointing out that President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen had joined with the other members of the Board of Estimate in the Summer of 1911 in approving the proposed arrangement with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company whereby the latter was to furnish a large sum of money and undertake the operation of a certain system, the Controller continues:

"If our action to-day in approving form pledges of 1909, then Mr. Mitchel's willingness to enter into a trade with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in 1911 was a violation of his platform pledges.

"But, the controlling influence in the settlement of this question is the judgment of the people of this city, and no one seriously doubts that the great mass of the people want these contracts approved. They want the dual system.

"Their present judgment of that question is practically a recall of the opinions that were held at the time of the last municipal election, because at that time no such system was in contemplation, and it is the duty of the officials of the city to proceed in accordance with what is the wish of the people at the present time.

"We are interpreting the platform upon which we were elected in strict accordance with the developments of the subject we are treating and the demands of public opinion."

Controller Prendergast says further that the only information on which the resolution was cast was contained in certain newspapers, one of which is "notorious for the inaccuracy of its statements, and further the unbalanced statements of Messrs. Mitchel and Maltbie."

Quoting the basis of the pledges of the last city election, the Controller adds:

"I would like to know how any one can honestly claim that the proposed solution of our transit problem is inconsistent with this platform. Construction by private capital would not be necessary, and therefore it would not be permitted if the city were in a position to finance any such transit proposition as there is involved in the dual system."

Referring to the clauses in the contracts providing for municipal ownership of the subways, Controller Prendergast says:

"The subways to be built will be owned by the city, for title to them will vest in the city when the contracts begin to operate. The terms for municipal control incorporated in these contracts are the broadest and most effective that have ever been inserted in any contracts between a municipality and public service corporation.

"The fact is that the transit question, as it has developed since the beginning of 1911, is such an entirely different one from that which confronted the people at the time of the last municipal election that there is no comparison whatever between them. Then there was no such thing as a dual plan before the city; then there was no such thing as a proposed expenditure by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of $80,000,000, and a proposed expenditure by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of $60,000,000.

"To attempt to treat the situation in accordance with what was the public impression in 1909 would simply be like walking backward."

Borough President McAneny yesterday made a reply to a criticism from C. H. Unverzagt, 103 Park Avenue, concerning the subway contracts for the dual system. This reply was brought forth by two letters received from Mr. Unverzagt, dated Jan. 23 and 28. Both letters were directed to the Borough President at his office in the City Hall. The first gives this warning:

"If you do not change your attitude on this subway matter, you will absolutely ruin public confidence in your integrity and good faith. It is time for the City of New York to stop dealing with traction thieves that have been robbing it for years, and to let the profits of the subway operations go to the people, to whom they belong, instead of to others who are already gorged with scores of millions of which the public has been robbed. The people demand municipal ownership and operation, and nothing else will satisfy them.

"Any other plan will cause its advocates in public service to be regarded as traitors to the public and as lacking in integrity. I am quite sure you would not like to have the people feel that way toward you." After making a general comparison between the traction interests and the pirates of the "Spanish Main," Mr. Unverzagt says he would rather do without subways than have the rapid transit companies build them and give them to the city.

In his second letter he said in part: "I see you haven't reformed on the subway steal. Personally, I would consider hanging proper justice for every man that votes for this infamous subway steal."

In reply President McAneny described the whole issue involved in the subway contracts as already made known by him, and said that he was not making an apology for his position.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF LINCOLN.

Comprising 195 historic photographs and interesting drawings, printed on super-calendered paper in a sixteen-page section. Each picture will have a comprehensive caption, forming the most complete pictorial history of Lincoln ever issued. It will be part of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

LOST WITNESS BACK TO TELL ABOUT GRAFT

Dorian, Resort Keeper, Returns After Learning of Whitman's Threat to Indict Him.

TO TESTIFY AGAINST FOX

Insiders Say Whitman Is Now Confident o Policeman's Conviction —Believes He'll Confess.

Following the announcement in the newspapers that it was the intention of District Attorney Whitman to ask for the indictment of Thomas J. Dorian, the Harlem hotel proprietor whose testimony is relied upon to corroborate that of George A. Sipp, if he failed to appear as a witness in the Fox trial to-day, Dorian surrendered himself yesterday to detectives attached to Mr. Whitman's staff. It was upon the testimony of Dorian that the indictment against Patrolman Fox was found by the Grand Jury. Dorian's testimony was substantially the same as that given by Sipp.

Dorian said that while proprietor of the Baltic and Boulevard Hotels in Harlem, both disorderly resorts of the Raines law type, he had paid to Fox through Sipp $100 a month for police protection. After the policeman had been indicted, Dorian disappeared and has since been sought assiduously by the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman was notified by telephone yesterday at his home that Dorian was in town and that he would surrender at the Criminal Court Building. This he did an hour later, and when the District Attorney reached his office he closeted himself with Dorian and remained in conference with him for several hours.

It was learned upon reliable authority that Dorian informed the District Attorney that he had been bribed to get out of town until after the trial of Patrolman Fox. He explained that he had been in hiding in Troy and in various places in New Jersey while the District Attorney was anxiously seeking him. Whatever else he revealed to Mr. Whitman it was impossible to ascertain, but it was definitely learned that the District Attorney was satisfied that the case against Fox was complete.

In addition to Dorian, Mr. Whitman will produce at the trial George A. Sipp and his son Howard Sipp and three other witnesses whose identity has not yet been revealed. It is said that Mr. Whitman confidently expects to convict the policeman and also that Fox's only chance to escape a maximum sentence will be through a full confession, naming the men "higher up" who were the recipients of the protection fund. It was learned that the District Attorney had no doubt that Fox would confess when he discovered that the case against him was complete and that he had no chance to escape prison otherwise. Mr. Whitman, it was learned last night, was hopeful that Fox would supply the needed evidence for the indictment of three Police Captains and an Inspector on charges of graft.

WE'LL HAVE WINTER YET.

Six Weeks of It by Ground Hog Signs —He Saw His Shadow Yesterday.

The ground hog saw his shadow yesterday. It was his day and the sun shone bright in the heavens. Therefore, no matter what Forecaster Scarr says about it, we are to have six more weeks of Winter, with some chance, perhaps, of the red ball going up at Van Cortlandt Park, and some chance, too, of a belated ice harvest from the Hudson.

The office of Forecaster Scarr, while not caring to prophesy on the weather of the next six weeks, did issue yesterday its annual meteorological summary for 1912, showing how strange a year it was, how high the winds were and how, for the fifth consecutive year, the rainfall was below normal. The report says:

January and February, with a total of 17 hours with temperatures of zero or lower, were unusually cold. In the last 18 years this record has been exceeded only by 1904 with 18 hours in January, and in 1899 with 22 hours in February. Temperature departures were small from March to September, but October, November, and December were sufficiently warm to compensate for January and February, so that at the close of the year there was a slight accumulated excess in temperature. The annual range was 96°, from —3°, January 12, to 93°, July 8. There were no long periods of extremely hot weather such as occurred in the Summer of 1911.

Precipitation was deficient, except in March, April, May, October, and December. The total, 38.50 inches, is 6.26 below normal. This is the fifth consecutive year with deficient precipitation, the accumulated deficiency for this period being 22.75 inches. Rainy days, totaling 119, are 9 less than normal, but days with one inch or more of rain, totaling 11, are exactly normal. There were three periods of 15 days each without measurable precipitation.

The average hourly wind movement, 17.7 miles, seems extraordinary when compared with the normal, 11.5, but this difference is probably almost entirely due to a change in the elevation and exposure of the anemometer on May 1, 1911, from 350 feet at 100 Broadway to 454 feet at 17 Battery Place.

Wind records were broken. On Feb. 22 the highest wind was recorded at the station, and winds in April and September broke the records for those months.

LIEUT. BECKER'S BABY DEAD.

Born Last Saturday It Lived Only 36 Hours—Mother Not Told.

The baby girl born to Mrs. Charles Becker, wife of the Police Lieutenant now in the death cell at Sing Sing for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, died yesterday in the Woman's Hospital in 100th Street. The infant lived only a day and a half. At its birth it was extremely weak.

Mrs. Becker, who is herself critically ill, has not been informed of the death of the child. Until she shows signs of improvement the fact of its death will be kept from her.

PLANTATION COFFEE—30c. POUND.
Full weight, full strength and flavor. At all Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.'s stores.—Adv.

BOMB IN A BOX KILLS 1, HURTS 2

Unaddressed Package Left in the Hall of Bronx House Opened by a Woman.

SHE IS KILLED OUTRIGHT

Her Husband and Woman Lodger in the Room Badly Injured by Explosion.

CASE PUZZLES THE POLICE

Man Says He Has No Enemies and Lack of Any Mark on the Machine Leaves No Clue.

The ten families living in the apartment house at 1,475 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, were alarmed last night by the report of a loud explosion seeming to come from the basement. Men, women, and children ran down stairs, the first of them arriving on the lower floor in time to see Bernardo Herrera, the superintendent of the building and of the apartment house at 1,473, stagger out of his apartment, the front flat on the ground floor.

Herrera's face and hands were cut and bleeding. His clothing was torn and he was barely conscious. To neighbors he gasped that an infernal machine had exploded in his flat as his wife opened it. Then he fainted.

Neighbors who ran into the flat found Mrs. Madeline Herrera, his wife, lying in a heap in a corner of the dining room. Her face was cut and torn so that she was almost unrecognizable. Much of her clothing had been torn from her body, and her body from neck to waist was covered with dozens of ragged cuts where bits of lead pipe, pieces of screws and nails, with which the machine had been loaded, had been driven into her flesh. She was dead.

In another corner lay Miss Sarah Soughtman who lodged with the Herreras and worked in a department store downtown. She was unconscious and was cut and bruised almost as badly as Mrs. Herrera. The dining room table was wrecked, the windows were all smashed and in walls and ceiling were scores of holes where the contents of the machine had imbedded themselves.

Policeman Hunt of the Tremont station called Dr. Muth from Fordham Hospital and he took Miss Soughtman and Herrera there. In the hospital it was found that Miss Soughtman's skull was fractured and physicians said she was almost sure to die. Herrera will recover.

The Superintendent said that he had been out early in the evening and, upon his return about 9:30 o'clock, he had seen a package in the hall. It was about the size of a cigar box, and was wrapped in white paper. Herrera said he examined it but could find no address on it, and decided at length to take it to his wife on the chance that she might know some one in the house who was expecting a parcel.

Mrs. Herrera and Miss Soughtman were sitting at the dining table when Herrera entered, he said, and he put the package on the table, telling the women how he had discovered it. Mrs. Herrera looked it over and not seeing an address finally determined to open it.

Herrera said that when the paper was taken off there was revealed a pasteboard box, which opened just as a cigar box opens. Mrs. Herrera raised the lid and then came the explosion. Mrs. Herrera's right hand was blown off, and the whole end of the table on which the box had rested was blown to pieces.

Herrera said that he had no enemies that he knew of, and was certain the box had not been intended for him. Anyway, he pointed out, it had not been addressed.

A half hour or so after the explosion Angelina Herrera, daughter of the couple, and her cousin, Mrs. Cecelia Callahan, whose husband is a traveling salesman and who had been stopping in his absence with the Herreras, returned home from a moving picture show. The girl was overcome by the news of her mother's death, and a hurry call was sent to Fordham Hospital, bringing Dr. Muth back to take the girl to the same institution where her father had been taken.

The greatest mystery to the detectives is the fact that the parcel had no address and was where it might have been picked up by anybody.

ST. LOUIS RICH HAVE HEIRS.

Sixty-two Children in Twenty-three Homes of Wealth.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Three-fourths of the homes of wealth in Boston's fashionable district are childless, says the Rev. Austen Kennedy De Blois, pastor of the First Baptist Church there, who has had four investigators at work getting the figures. Beacon Hill and Back Bay ought to have a look at St. Louis, it has been commented—particularly the finest residence parts—Portland Place, Lenox Place, and Hortense Place. The St. Louis smart set is not in need of rebukes about race suicide. Instead of 75 per cent. of childless homes, the fashionable district has children in far more than 75 per cent. of its dwellings, say men and women who know most about the subject.

When dwellers in Lenox Place two Summers ago stretched a heavy chain across the entrance to the thoroughfare, barring automobiles and other vehicles, it was remarked, "How very exclusive they're getting to be!"

But those who knew the reason for the order laughed at the charge of snobbishness. The chain was put up to protect the many children of wealthy parents.

In twenty-three families in the fashionable district, sixty-two children were found.

SOLID TRAIN TO "EAST COAST" HOTELS—ATLANTIC COAST LINE'S "Florida Special," 12:26 noon. All steel electric lighted Pullmans. Superior roadway. 1218 B'way.—Adv.

OFFICERS' STRIKE HALTS SHIP

The Canada Unable to Leave Marseilles with 500 Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Marseilles reports that the liner Canada, belonging to the Cyprien Fabre Company and having 500 passengers aboard, was unable to leave for Naples and New York last night owing to a strike of the officers, all of whom, with the exception of the Captain, refused to sail.

After the last seamen's strike at Marseilles arrangements were made by the various shipping companies to increase the pay of their officers. As the new rates had not been adopted by the Cyprien Fabre Company, the officers of the Canada left the ship.

SEINE'S RISE ALARMS PARIS.

Most of the Wharves Under Water—Subway Workings Threatened.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The rise of the River Seine is beginning to cause considerable anxiety. The river authorities announce that the Seine's tributaries are greatly swollen as a result of the recent heavy rains, and they predict that the water will rise another two feet in the next twenty-four hours.

Most of the Paris wharves were under water to-day, and navigation is at a standstill. The flood threatens the subway workings, and the engineers are throwing up dams to protect them.

HUNT TO INSPECT CANAL.

Trinidad's Governor In Colon, Where Entertainments Will Be Held.

COLON, Feb. 2.—Sir George Le Hunt, Governor of Trinidad, arrived here this morning aboard H. M. S. Sirius, to view the Panama Canal in the final stages of its construction. Colon will be the scene of various entertainments in the next two days, which will be the length of Sir George's visit.

SPANKED HEIR TO MILLIONS.

But It Cost Mrs. McLean's Maid her Place When Detective Told.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2.—Vinson McLean, the three-year-old son of Edward B. McLean of Washington, who said the other day that his reasons for having three detectives and two male nurses care for the boy was that he wanted him to be brought up a "man's boy," yesterday was spanked by a woman. Soon afterward this woman, his mother's maid, packed up and left hastily for the North.

One of the detectives just outside the boy's door heard the first resounding slap, and interfered at the moment the second one landed, all of which goes to show that the greatest possible precautions will occasionally prove ineffective.

FEARS LENTEN EXCESSES.

English Bishop Warns Anglicans Against Too Rigid Abstinence.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Bishop of Birmingham, discussing the question of fasting during Lent in the Birmingham Diocesan Magazine, speaks thus of the danger of overstrict adherence to the rules of abstinence:

"I have found sometimes that the Anglican takes even the rules of fasting too literally. Some day I hope the Church will deal with the whole question of abstinence on lines suited to our own age and circumstances. I only ask now for a judicious and wise observance on the part of devoted enthusiasts but no words can be too strong in calling upon people generally to use Lent as a season for not clothing themselves in or even increasing the garments of undue and selfish luxury."

NEATNESS IN MEN'S WEAR.

That is the London Note for 1913—Pegtop Trousers Prevail.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to the fashion journal, Men's Wear, the coming season will be one of neatness in men's fashions, with ties of plain colors and suits of brown and gray. The startling socks of two years ago are said to be dead—black silk socks, with brown or gray clocks, will take their place.

Very little alteration will be seen in styles, except that the tendencies of last season will be further developed. Outside breast pockets, two buttons, and a full back will be the feature of the cutaway. The present satisfactory pegtop style of trousers will prevail again this year. A square wing of larger area than heretofore will be the only change in collars, and, with loud socks, the fancy waistcoat has passed into disrepute.

OUSTS CREEL, REFORMER.

Denver Mayor Removes Police Commissioner, Blanche Bates's Husband.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—Police Commissioner George Creel, newspaper man and the associate of Judge Ben B. Lindsey in municipal reforms, was suspended from office yesterday pending a hearing on charges preferred against him by Mayor Henry J. Arnold, who alleged that Mr. Creel was causing dissension in the Fire and Police Boards.

As the result of an altercation with Commissioner Creel yesterday, Fire Commissioner T. F. McGraw resigned "for the good of the service."

Mayor Arnold yesterday asked Commissioner Creel to resign. The Commissioner refused. Mayor Arnold then preferred the charges against him.

Commissioner Creel caused a commotion in Denver when he first assumed office by ordering the police officers to give up their clubs and night sticks, and by issuing an order forbidding liquor selling in the segregated district.

Soon after Mr. Creel's return to Denver after his recent marriage to Miss Blanche Bates, the actress, Mayor Arnold ordered the night sticks returned to the patrolmen. Later the Police Board gave permission for the sale of liquor in the segregated district, over Mr. Creel's protest.

When Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam appears the cold or cough disappears.—Adv.

TWO DEAD, 20 HURT IN THEATRE PANIC

False Alarm of Fire Causes a Stampede from East Side Moving Picture Show.

WOMEN TRAMPLED TO DEATH

Spectators Tumbled Down Short Stairway and Piled Up in a Tangled Heap Below.

FIREMEN TORE MASS APART

Twelve of the Injured Taken to Hospitals and Wagon Load of Clothes Picked Up in the Street.

Two women were crushed to death, twelve other persons were seriously hurt, and still others were crushed and bruised last night in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in the moving picture theatre known as the Hippodrome, at the corner of Houston and Forsyth Streets. That many others were not killed by being trampled under foot was due wholly to the splendid work of firemen in breaking the jam at the doors.

The dead were taken first to the East Fifth Street Station and from there to the Morgue. Some of the injured were sent to Bellevue and others to Gouverneur Hospital.

The Dead.

CORSA, Mrs. MARGARET C., 32 years old, of 223 Chrystie Street; identified by her brother, Charles Nassantino of 61 First Street.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, 50 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight 150 pounds, dark complexion, dark hair tinged with gray; initials P. M. on wedding ring.

The Injured.

FRENCO, PASQUALE, small boy; contusions.

FRENCO, PEPPINO, brother of above; contusions. Both boys identified in Bellevue by Ida Marento as sons by her first husband.

GOLD, IDA, 28, of 154 Norfolk Street; suffocation and contusions.

GUISAGE, FRANK, 18 years old, 58 Stanton Street, suffocation and bruises.

HERKOWITZ, BESSIE, 22, 78 Norfolk Street, suffocation and bruises.

JERESLOSSKY, SAMUEL, 10, 350 East Fourth Street, suffocation and bruises.

KIMLAR, Mrs. BESSIE, 388 East Fourth Street, suffocation, broken arm, and bruises.

LEHMANN, Miss BESSIE, 17, 195 Eldridge Street, suffocation and bruises.

LIPENSTEIN, ROSE, 50, 22 Rivington Street, suffocation and burns.

MELLICK, HENRY, 32 Varick Street, contusion of right eye.

MELLICK, Mrs. CELIA, 32 Varick Street, suffocation and bruises.

MERENTO, NEUZIO, contusions; identified in Bellevue by his wife, Ida; address not stated.

MEYROWITZ, SIDNEY, 16 years old, of 91 East Third Street, suffering from suffocation and contusions; wore Western Union messenger boy's uniform; identified in Bellevue by his brother, Henry.

MILLER, MORRIS, 7 East Third Street, suffocation and shock.

MILLER, Mrs. SOPHIE, 7 East Third Street, suffocation and bruises.

PELLEGGIGRE, BESSIE, 22, of 211 Fifth Street; suffocation and burns of face.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, unconscious from suffocation.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, unconscious from suffocation and burns.

WALLACK, REUBEN, 10, of 82 East Third Street; suffocation.

House Was Crowded.

The theatre was licensed to seat only 300 persons, but at a conservative estimate there were fully 1,000 men, women, and children packed in the seats, aisles, and standing up at the back of the balcony, as well as in the body of the theatre below.

At 7:45 P. M. the electric wires in the lantern box were short circuited, there was a report no louder than that made by an ordinary firecracker, and the reel of film ignited. The operator succeeded in extinguishing the flames almost immediately, but some one who had heard the slight report and caught the flash of the flames shouted "Fire!" at the top of his lungs, and the panic was on.

Men, women, and children climbed over the backs of seats and over one another in the aisles to reach the door. Their shrieks and cries were heard in the street, where some one turned in a fire alarm from the corner box.

Casualties All Occurred on Steps.

No one was killed or seriously hurt in the theatre itself. All the casualties occurred on a small wooden platform at the foot of a short flight of five steps upon which the main doors opened. Three doors opening from the body of the house into the foyer caused a congestion at the outside doors, and the crush from behind threw those in front headlong down the five steps in front on to a landing. Those behind rushed over those who had fallen, and others fainted and fell while the rush was on, so that in a few moments the doors themselves were jammed with helpless people, unable to move either forward or backward.

It was at this critical juncture that the firemen arrived, and they threw themselves at the mass and tore it apart.

Dragged Back Into Theatre.

Capt. Thomas Kelly, who arrived with ten men on Engine 25, said that the men, women, and children struggling on the steps were tangled up in such a heap that it seemed absolutely impossible to drag them asunder without breaking arms or necks.

The only thing the firemen under his orders could do was to vault over the entangled crowd into the hall at the back and drag the screaming people back into the theatre and lead them out at the near exit. This they did, and numbers went home with torn clothing and lacerated faces and hands, glad to have escaped with their lives.

Then the two dead women were taken in a patrol wagon to the East Fifth Street Station, and the injured were carried into a restaurant under the theatre, where they were treated by surgeons who arrived with the ambulances from the hospitals. Nine were taken to Bellevue and three to Gouverneur Hospital.

Inspector Meyer with Capt. Kearney and Capt. Rohrer and fifty patrolmen of the reserves from the 13th, 15th and 17th precincts had all they could do to keep the crowd back on the east and west

the theatre in Houston Street and on the north and south sides of Forsyth Street, and the din was terrific as the men and women shouted out to know if any of their relatives had been killed in the panic. By half-past eight the dead had been removed and the wreckage in front of the theatre cleared away, but for hours the men and women of the east side passed by on the further side of the street in serried ranks ten deep to look at the house where the big electric sign was still illuminating the name of the moving picture play, "Dr. Garr-El-Hama, Daredevil."

Those in Balcony Soon Quieted.

Irving Steiner, 21 years old, a nephew of one of the proprietors, was operating the moving picture machine. He said the electric motor short circuited, and a spark ignited the film, which blazed out for barely three seconds before he extinguished it. In that brief moment one of the men in the balcony saw the blaze and shouted "Fire!" The cry was taken up by others in the lower part of the theatre, where they were seated in old-fashioned wooden pews, and the stampede began.

The men, women, and children in the balcony, Steiner said, were soon calmed, because they saw immediately that there was no danger, as the lantern box was dark, and the operator was outside, shouting that there was no fire.

Arthur Davies, the lecturer who is there on Sunday nights in order to comply with the law relating to Sunday performances, seized a megaphone and called out to the maddened people to keep their seats, as there was no danger, but they swarmed like a surging mass through the three doors leading to the vestibule, somewhere another doorway, in the centre, led into Houston Street.

James Russer and Sam Grossman, two of the uniformed watchmen, tried to hold the doors in order to keep the people inside the theatre and relieve the crush on the steps, but it was impossible to stop the rush, as by that time the people had become demented with the fear of fire, and those in the rear pushed on those in front.

Russer was the first one to be knocked down the flight of steps leading from the vestibule to the street, and the mob trampled over him, but he escaped with a few bruises and a torn coat. The jam occurred when the first of the panic-stricken crowd went down the first five steps from the vestibule to the street and fell in a heap on the landing, which was eleven feet wide, and the others came out on and went down pell mell on top of them. The heap was twenty feet deep when Capt. Kelly arrived with Engine 25 and ten men.

Street Full of Torn Clothing.

Fire Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief William Guerin arrived on the scene, followed by four engines and a ladder truck, which were sent away when it was discovered that it was a false alarm, and the building was left in charge of Capt. Kelly and his men.

The sight of the screaming mass of men, women, and children fighting on the steps for their lives, which could have all been saved with a little common sense, Capt. Kelly said, was one that he would not easily forget. In their terror the women tore each other's clothes and hats off, and the debris was gathered up afterward by the firemen and sent to the East Fifth Street Station.

Adolph Wittner of 9 Norfolk Street was attending the performance with his wife, and was close up to the stage when the alarm of fire was shouted from the balcony. His wife started to run, but he seized her firmly and made her sit down again. A few of the people near them saw that Wittner remained cool, and they followed his example and left by the rear door when the firemen started to lead the victims of the rush out.

One of the employers of the theatre said that Steiner should not have been in the box to operate the pictures last night, as he was not experienced enough. The box was a fireproof affair, made of concrete, with steps eading from it to the balcony. It was set close to the ceiling, and there was a small window on either side. The steps leading from the balcony to the vestibule were wooden and very slippery from constant use without being cleaned, apparently.

Sought Wives and Children.

News of the panic spread like wildfire all over the lower east side, and within a few minutes a crowd of frantic men and women and children surged into Houston Street between First and Second Avenues. Many of those who patronize the theatre live within a radius of a few blocks, and they came in a swarm searching for relatives and friends. There were nearly a hundred men in that crowd, the police said, who were seeking news of their wives or children who had gone to the theatre.

By the time the police reserves from the Fifth Street Station arrived on the scene, sidewalks and roadway were blocked, and it was a hard fight they had on their hands to restore any semblance of order. They slowly pushed the crowd back, calling out to the men and women to go to the police station or to Bellevue Hospital, where they would receive word of those they were searching for if by chance they had been injured.

Crowd Follows Ambulances.

The arrival of ten ambulances from the hospitals caused another panic in the crowd as it battled to get near the entrance of the thetre to see who were carried out. When the ambulance drove away, hundreds followed them, trying to look inside to see if they could recognize the injured. The police tried to handle the crowd without using clubs, and as far as could be learned there were no complaints about brutality.

At the Fifth Street Police Station there were more distressing scenes. The crowd filled the street for 100 yards in either direction and clamored to get inside the building. Only those who were searching for relatives were admitted.

There was one case in point which illustrated how families were separated. Bertha Kammagler, three and one-half years old, of 386 East Fourth Street, was brought to the station by a man who had found her near the entrance of the theatre. The police placed her in a room to await some one to claim her. Ten minutes later Louis Kammagler, the childs father, arrived at the station house. His wife and son, Joseph, had also been at the theatre, he said, and although he had searched frantically in the crowd about the building, he had been unable to find any trace of them.

Once a Jack Rose Club House.

A pile of clothing large enough to fill a patrol wagon was brought from the theatre by the police, mute evidence of the struggle which occurred while the panic was at its height. There were hats, shoes, coats, skirts, and handkerchiefs, and a hundred pieces of jewelry, most of it of little value. The struggle was apparently fiercest near the entrance, for there most of the clothing which had been torn from the men and women in the fight to get to safety was found.

Dr. Waters of Gouverneur Hospitsl found a bag containing a diamond earring, a gold ring and bracelet, and $11 in cash, which he turned over to the police.

The Houston Hippodrome is a gabled wooden two-story building, with the ground floor about fourteen feet above the street level, and was originally built by the Paulist Fathers as a mission hall and used as such up till two years ago, when it was sold to Jack Rose, who converted it into the Houston Athletic Club, and had the religious scenes from the Bible on the walls painted over with blue, white, and gold. A year ago it was bought by Abraham Lensky and Charles Steiner, who changed the name to the Houston Hipoodrome, and converted it into a moving picture show.

Safety Device Failed to Work.

Coroner Feinberg and Inspector Howe of the Fire Marshal's Department arrived at the theatre together, and made an inspection of the building. Inspector Howe led the way up into the balcony of the theatre, and climbed a ladder leading into the operator's booth. Inspector Howe said what he found there pointed to negligence on the part of the operator.

He discovered, he said, that the picture machine had a device which was supposed to be worked by hand, which imposed a shield over the film after it had stopped running, to keep it from catching fire. This required that the operator should stand constantly beside his machine. To obviate this, the Inspector said, the operator had seemingly arranged a contrivance to close down this protective shield automatically when the machine stopped running.

In the opinion of Inspector Howe the operator of the machine was not beside it when the reels stopped last night, and the shield device, failing to work, the film caught fire.

Coroner Feinberg said he agreed with the Inspector as to the way the fire started.

"It's a shame to bring persons into a place like this," said the Coroner. "Why, the place was thoroughly unsafe."

The Operator's Statement.

Coroner Feinberg, at the Fifth Street police station, questioned Irving Steiner, the operator of the machine. Steiner's statement to the Coroner differed from the one he made to reporters. He said that he went into the booth at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, had finished one reel, and was putting in a second reel at 7:45 o'clock when the intermittent clutch of the machine over the shutter caught. This, he said, happened very rarely. When the clutch failed to work he said the film winding into the upper magazine caught fire. There was a puff of white smoke, and he reached for the fire extinguisher and began to play water on the machine. One of the boys who hand up reels to the booth operator yelled "fire," he said, and started the panic in the audience.

Steiner told the Coroner that on hearing the cry of fire he closed the asbestos door to his booth and as he did so he heard music from below. He saw people getting up in their seats and when he turned around to his machine and looked back at the audience he thought they had resumed their seats. He did not know the name of the boy who gave the alarm.

The owners of the place, according to the statement Steiner made to the Coroner, were Charles Steiner, his father, and Abraham Minsky.

Coroner Feiner held Irving Steiner, the operator, in $100 bail as a material witness, and paroled the proprietors of the house in the custody of their counsel, J. Henry Rosenberg.

The Houston Hippodrome has on several occasions been found guilty of violating the standee law, and on each occasion paid a fine.

FIRE COMMISSIONER THERE.

Finds No Violation of Law—Overcrowding Usual.

Fire Commissioner Johnson arrived in an automobile within twenty minutes after the second alarm had been sounded. He immediately sought out Chief Kenlon, who took him through the theatre. The Commissioner made a careful examination.

"From what Chief Kenlon has told me and from what I have seen for myself," said he, "I am satisfied that there has been no violation of the law. The deaths, as I see it, were due solely to the panic that ensued after some one yelled 'fire.' The building has the required number of exits, and there are no structural defects, so far as we learned to-night."

Attention was called to the stoop, which had thirteen steps leading from the sidewalk.

"I know that is the case, but I don't think that it is technically a violation of the law," said he. "As far as I am concerned I don't wish to place the responsibility on any one. Personally I don't think a moving picture theatre that does not come under the section of the building code pertaining to real theatres should have balconies. In an investigation which I made some years ago I also favored the abolishment of all stoop entrances. If grade entrances had existed in this instance it is doubtful whether the fatalities could have occurred."

"Under the law this place should not seat more than 299 persons at any one time," it was suggested to the Commissioner.

"That is my conception of the law," he replied.

Reporters crowded into one of the thirty old church pews of the little theatre, and it was found that ten persons could comfortably sit in one pew. Thus the main auditorium of the theatre seated 300 persons. The balcony, it was estimated, easily seated 150 more. The aisles, moreover, were wide, easily allowing 100 persons to stand. The Commissioner was told the circumstances. He said:

"It is only too true that there is a gross and almost universal violation of the anti-crowding ordinance in the moving picture shows on the east side. This is especially true on Sunday nights. It must be remembered that there are 800 moving picture shows like this one in this city, and I want to tell you that I wouldn't have to go far from East Houston Street to show you a good many that are much more crowded than this one was to-night."

FOLKS FILM BILL VETOED.

Mayor Wouldn't Approve Measure Because of Censorship Clause.

An ordinance to regulate the moving picture shows of the city was introduced by Alderman Folks last Fall. It provided for the concentration in the Bureau of Licenses of all municipal power necessary to regulate the moving picture business. It contained provisions for the betterment of construction, ventilation, lighting, and heating of moving picture theatres and provided, also, that the size of the audiences permitted for any one theatre be increased from 300 to 600.

When the ordinance came before the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 17, the Republicans were in favor of the bill and the Democrats were against it. Finally it was agreed to tack on an amendment calling for the censorship of all films by the Board of Education. This amendment was made by Alderman Dowling, Tammany Hall Democrat, and was only consented to by the Republicans and Fusion members after a hard fight. As anticipated, Mayor Gaynor vetoed the ordinance because of the provision for a censorship. At the time the Mayor said that he would favor the ordinance without the amendment.

There is another bill in one of the committees of the Board of Aldermen at the present time without any provision for censorship. The opponents of the Folks ordinance asserted that the people who made the films were behind the measure, and that it was intended to drive the small theatre operator out of business. Mayor Gaynor said in his veto message:

"Perhaps I should say I understand that comparatively few of your honorable body are in favor of the censorship. Many of you voted for the whole ordinance in the belief that the Mayor had the right to veto the censorship provisions and let the rest of the ordinance stand. But I find that the Mayor may not do that. The censorship provisions are not independent of the rest of the ordinance, but interdependent and so connected therewith that the whole ordinance must stand or fall as a whole.

"I am constrained to do this because of the provisions therein creating a censorship. It is provided that the Board of Education shall appoint one or more censors to examine all motion pictures in advance and determine whether they shall be exhibited or not.

"It has hitherto been the understanding in this country that no censorship can be established by law to decide in advance what may or may not be lawfully printed or published. Ours is a Government of free speech and a free press. That is the cornerstone of free government. The phrase "the press" includes all methods of expression by writing, or pictures. In past ages there were censorships to decide what might be published, or even believed."

BARS PUBLIC FROM TAP DAY.

Dean Jones Moves to Spare Feelings of Yale Men Societies Ignore.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Tap Day, a picturesque event in Yale for many years—it being the day when juniors are "tapped" for membership in the four senior secret societies—will be robbed of much of its publicity this year, according to an order just issued by Dean Jones. The public will be excluded from the campus, and the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of the expected juniors will not be admitted to any college building.

The order is the outcome of a movement that has been spreading recently to take away from Tap Day its spectacular features, in which the disappointment of the men not elected has been a painful incident. In recent years there have been cases of star athletes and others prominent in undergraduate life who have invited their parents and friends to be present and then have failed of election.

It is believed generally in college circles that the order of Dean Jones forecasts other changes in the custom, which has been criticised severely by alumni and undergraduates.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING,
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"

INCOME TAX MAY YIELD $100,000,000

New Mexico or New Jersey Eager to Give the One Vote Needed for Congress to Act.

TO DROP CORPORATION LEVY?

General Income Tax Would Reach the Incomes of Men Like Carnegie, Who Are Not In Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—According to information received here there will probably be an effort made to-morrow in the New Mexico House of Representatives to ratify the income tax amendment submitted to the forty-eight States for adoption. The Senate of New Mexico has already ratified the amendment. Should the House act affirmatively—and no doubt is felt here that it will do so—the proposed amendment will become part of the Federal Constitution, and will enable the Democratic Congress to enact a law placing a tax on incomes.

Three-fourths of the States must ratify the amendment in order to make it effective. Thirty-six of the States make the necessary three-fourths. Thirty-five States have given their assent already.

It was said here to-night that there was likely to be a pretty race between New Mexico and New Jersey in giving the one affirmation necessary. New Mexican advocates of the proposed amendment are anxious for the honor. Apparently the belief prevails in Santa Fé that the Legislature of New Jersey will try to outdo New Mexico in giving the deciding vote.

With the amendment practically certain to be made part of the Constitution, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is preparing to avail itself of an income tax, instead of an excise tax, for such additional revenue as is necessary in the coming revision of the tariff.

It is not expected that the new tariff legislation will raise sufficient revenue to meet the fiscal requirements of the Government with some new form of taxation. Even under the last Republican revision of the tariff in 1909, when the present Payne-Aldrich law was enacted, it became necessary to adopt the present corporation tax law, which nets the Government about $30,000,000 annually, in order to make Uncle Sam's fiscal ends meet. For the first four years of its operation the corporation tax law put $112,050,000 of additional revenue into the United States Treasury. Without the income tax law, the Government, which expects to have a surplus of $40,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year on June 30 next, would be confronted with a deficit of nearly $70,000,000.

Favored an Excise Tax.

When the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee decided last March to recommend placing sugar on the free list they found it necessary to look around for some new source of revenue. They thought of the income tax, but concluded that it would be unwise at that time to recommend it, because it was not then a certainty that the income tax amendment would be ratified by the State Legislatures. Instead of urging an income tax the Ways and Means Committee on March 12 last reported the Hull Excise Tax bill, which provided for the extension of the present corporation tax, now applicable only to the taxation of the net income of corporations, so as to include also the collection of the same rate of tax from the incomes of individuals and partnerships.

Under the Hull law it was estimated that the excise tax it proposed to levy would bring in about $80,000,000. The Supreme Court of the United States had already declared the corporation tax Constitutional, and the framers of the Hull excise tax bill followed the language of the corporation tax law in extending its provisions so as to cover the incomes of individuals and partnerships.

It is estimated that the income to be collected under the proposed new income tax law, which will probably pass, in connection with the Democratic revision of the tariff, will bring in about $100,000,000 a year revenue. This estimate is based on a rate of 1 per cent. upon the entire net income over and above $5,000 of every person in the United States. This is only an estimate, and no definite information is available as to what the collection would be. The amount collected under the corporation tax gives the members of the Ways and Means Committee a definite knowledge as to how much the corporations to be affected by the income tax would pay. As to the individuals and partnerships, the estimate is less definite. In making up the estimated revenue, which, it was thought, the excise tax bill, if enacted, would have collected, the members of the Ways and Means Committee studied the operation of the income tax law of England.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are thinking of proposing the repeal of the corporation tax law in connection withthe proposal to enact an income tax statute. They argue that the corporation tax law, while a tax on the privilege of doing business, and held by the United States Supreme Court to be legal, is in reality a tax upon the income of corporations, and since a general income tax law is to be enacted, it should comprise a codification of existing statutes relating to income tax.

See Revenue of $90,000,000.

By including the corporation tax law in the new income tax measure, the collection of about $30,000,000 of revenue annually from corporations at the rate of 1 per cent. would give the framers of the new income tax law that amount for a start. The new law will likewise include the taxes proposed to be gathered by the Hull excise tax law, amounting, it was estimated, to about $60,000,000 annually. This, with the $30,000,000 from the corporation tax, would give a beginning of $90,000,000 a year from the new income tax law.

The corporation tax covers the incomes of the corporations, while the excise tax was to extend that principle to the income of individuals and tariff changes.

It was not thought that the corporation tax, plus the excise tax, would have covered all incomes of more than $5,000 in the country. In the course of arguments in the Ways and Means Committee it was a source of solicitude as to whether the proposed excise tax would have covered the income of men like Andrew Carnegie, who are not engaged in business, and the opinion in the committee was that these men would have been required to pay the 1 per cent. tax under the excise tax law. However, it was believed that there were men with incomes of more than $5,000 a year in the country who might be reached by either the corporation or the excise laws, and these will, of course, be reachable under an income tax law broad enough to cover all incomes and levied without regard to the population of the several States.

It is believed that from the individuals not touched by the corporation and excise tax therte will be collected an additional tax there will be collected an additional $10,000,000, which with $30,000,000 from the corporation tax and $60,000,000 from the excise tax, will represent about $100,000,000 as total collection under the proposed new income tax law. This is on the basis of a tax of 1 per cent. If these estimates are reliable, then, on the basis of a 2 per cent. income tax, the Government will obtain a revenue of $200,000,000 annually.

No decision has been reached as to the rate of tax to be imposed under the new law. This will depend upon the decision of the committee and of Congress as to the amount of revenue to be raised under the tariff law.

How much higher the new income tax collection will be depends upon the temper of Congress and the demand for larger expenditures by the Federal Government for public works and improvements. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who stipulated that his name be not used, was asked whether the adoption of the income tax would mean that members of corporations would have to pay a tax on incomes they derived from corporations which already pay taxes on their corporate incomes under the present corporation tax law.

"There will be no double taxation, of course," he said. "If the corporation pays a tax on its income there would be no income tax imposed on the dividends received by persons from that corporation. The revenue for the support of the Government as raised by taxation is now almost equally divided between customs and excise taxes. The Government received $311,000,000 from customs last year and $293,000,000 from ordinary internal revenue, not including the corporation tax collection. These taxes are solely on consumption. Property, and the income from property as such, pay no part of these sums. Under a system of National taxation based wholly on consumption, wealth necessarily escapes its fair share of the burden of supporting the Government, which gives wealth the necessary protection under which it increases its gains.

"On the other hand, when he purchases for himself and family the necessaries of life the man of meagre earnings contributes out of his daily wage to the support of the Government. When a citizen pays taxes according to his earnings, from whatever source, he gives support to his Government and receives protection from it in a more equitable manner than under any other plan of taxation yet devised.

"If his earnings increase his taxes increase, and he is better able to pay the taxes. If his gains decrease, so do his taxes."

President Subject to Income Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee went on record last March in favor of an income tax law, but did not report such a measure for two reasons: First, the Supreme Court had declared a general income tax law unconstitutional for lack of apportionment, and provision had already been made whereby the States were then considering the acceptance or rejection of the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, giving to Congress the undisputed authority to impose such a general income tax. Second, because, through the decision of the Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the existing corporation tax law, the committee conceived the idea of extending the provisions of that law in the manner proposed in the Hull Excise Tax bill, and to obtain in this way the practical results of an income tax without violating the ruling of the Supreme Court in rejecting the old income tax law of 1894.

The proposed income tax law will apply to the President of the United States as well as to every Senator and Representative, and all jurists, diplomats, and other Government officers whose salaries are over $5,000.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson will be the first President to pay such a tax. On the basis of a tax collection of 1 per cent. he would be required to pay an income tax of $700 annually on the present Presidential salary of $75,000 a year. He would also be required to disclose the rest of his taxable income, as will other officials of the Government whose incomes are over $5,000.

With a salary of $10,000 a year, Gov. Sulzer of New York would have to pay an income tax of $50 thereon. The salary of Chief Justice White is $15,000. He would pay an income tax of $100 on that alone. Each Associate Justice would pay a tax of $95, and each member of the Senate and House $25. Admiral Dewey, whose salary is $13,500 annually, would pay a tax of $85, and members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission $50.

SENATOR WAS CAPTIVE HERE.

Webb of Tennessee Escaped His Guards in His Confederate Uniform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A veteran of the Confederate Army will take the oath of office as a United States Senator when the Senate assembles to-morrow, and this may be the last occasion when a man who served in the civil war becomes a member of that body. He is William R. Webb of Tennessee, and he will succeed Newell Sanders, Republican, who is serving by appointment in place of the late "Bob" Taylor, better known for his ability as a public entertainer than as a legislator and political executive.

Senator-elect Webb bears the title of Professor. With his brother, John M. Webb, he founded the Webb School at Culleoka, Tenn., and it was there that the late Senator Carmack and William F. McCombs, who managed the last Democratic National political campaign, were educated.

At the outbreak of the civil war William R. Webb was a student in a North Carolina school. He left his studies to serve as a soldier of the Fifteenth North Carolina Infantry. He was shot three times during the battle of Malvern Hill, being wounded so severely that he had to go home.

While convalescing he studied at the State University, and when he was well again heard the call to arms. Unable to march on account of his injuries, he joined a cavalry contingent, was captured three days before Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and taken as a prisoner of war to Battery Park in New York City.

While there Prof. Webb made his escape by diving into the bay, and, wearing a wet and ragged Confederate uniform, went ashore and walked the streets of New York north of the Battery in desperation. He likes to tell the story of how, when asked who he was by people in Broadway, he replied: "I'm just an escaped Confederate soldier." But this, he says, was not believed, and the persons to whom he told the truth only laughed and jeered. They thought he was insane.

He managed to get back to North Carolina, finished his studies, took all the degrees which could be obtained at the University of North Carolina, and in 1870 went to Tennessee, where he opened the Webb School and became famous throughout the State as a teacher.

AMATEUR DETECTIVE IN CELL.

He Was Promptly Arrested When He Told Police He Carried a Gun.

Luther Frank, a bookkeeper of 172 West Eighty-first Street, decided recently that the life of a detective offered greater opportunity for the display of his talents so he bought a big revolver and set out to be a sleuth. Lest he be molested by the police for carrying a weapon he sauntered into the Elizabeth Street Station Saturday night to explain who he was and that he had a gun. The police arrested him promptly.

Yesterday Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court told Frank he couldn't do anything for him and held him to await the action of the Grand Jury. Frank went to a cell, but he insisted that he would be a detective notwithstanding.

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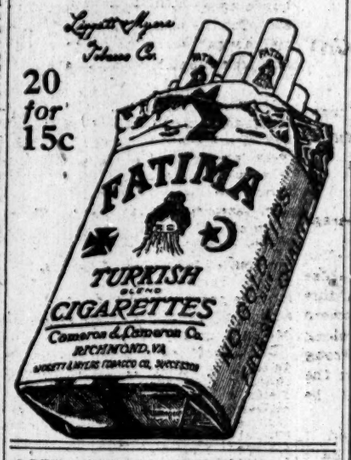

ONE-CENT LETTERS MAY BE IN SIGHT

Postmaster General Would Prepare for Change by Increasing Second-Class Rates.

BOOKS BY PARCEL POST

Suggests Third and Fourth Class Consolidation to That End; Also Increase of 11-Pound Limit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report, made public to-day, tentatively suggests the reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds; recommends civil pensions for postal employes; an increase in rates on second-class mail which may pave the way for one-cent letter postage; the consolidation of the third and fourth classes, so that books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post, and points out that during his administration expense of operating the postal service has been cut down $45,000,000.

In the course of a statement on the condition of postal finances, Mr. Hitchcock says in his report:

"In 1911, for the first time since 1883, postal receipts exceeded postal expenditures, leaving a surplus instead of a deficit. A heavy loss of revenue in 1912, due to the extraordinary amount of franked matter mailed in the political campaign, created a temporary deficit; but since the close of the fiscal year the income of the department again has outstripped expenses.

"The year preceding the present Administration was marked by the largest postal deficit on record, amounting to $17,500,000. During the next two years the deficit was greatly reduced and later eliminated. When compared with the financial showing of four years ago, the reports of income and expense for subsequent years indicate an aggregate saving of about $45,000,000.

"The transformation of a deficit into a surplus has been accomplished not by curtailing the service, but by developing it along profitable lines. While postal facilities have been greatly enlarged, extensions have not been made in a haphazard manner, but only when shown on investigation to be justified by conditions."

The establishing of postal savings banks at Presidential postoffices was completed early in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—the year covered by the report. Since then the system has been extended to 4,004 fourth-class postoffices, as well as to 645 branch offices and stations in the larger cities. There are now 12 812 postal savings banks at which patrons may open accounts. The number of depositors is approximately 300,000, and the deposits aggregate about $28,000,000, not including $1,314,140 withdrawn and invested in postal savings bonds.

On the basis of the present monthly net increase of deposits it is estimated that the gross income of the postal savings system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, will amount to $700,000, and the interest payable to depositors to $300,000. The income of the system for the fiscal year will meet the interest payments and the total expenses of the central office, but will be approximately $275,000 less than enough to cover the entire expense of the service.

However, the Postmaster General's report says: "It is expected that when the deposits have increased to $50,000,000, which at the present rate they will do soon, the system will be self-sustaining."

The report contains no references to subjects which have developed since Dec. 1, and consequently the Postmaster General's consideration of the parcel post has to do only with the preliminary work of establishing the new system, which went into effect on Jan. 1. Tentatively, however, he recommends not only that the parcel post rates be reduced, but that the weight of packages be increased to a point above the maximum weight of eleven pounds. On this subject the report says:

"While the postage rates for the new parcel post system range considerably lower than corresponding express charges, it is believed that experience will show them to be higher in some instances than is necessary in order to maintain the service at cost. Likewise, the restriction that places an 11-pound limit on the weight of parcels mailed should be regarded as merely tentative. After the system is thoroughly organized on that basis, the scope of the service in its usefulness to the public should be still further enlarged by increasing the weight limit. If properly developed under efficient management, the parcel post will prove to be a most important factor in reducing the cost of living."

Perhaps the most important recommendation contained in the report is that the third and fourth classes of mail be consolidated so that books and other printed matter may be forwarded by parcel post. At present the postage charges for these two classes of mail bear no fixed ratio to each other. For certain weights and zones the parcel post rates are lower than the third class rates, while in other cases they are higher.

"This condition," it is pointed out in the report, "is likely to result in much confusion and should not exist. Packages containing books or catalogues do not differ in any essential particular from other parcels, and they should be handled by parcel post. Prior to the enactment of the parcel post law the department urged that these two classes of mail be consolidated, and the recommendation of such action is now renewed."

The report directs attention to the approval of the commission, headed by Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, of the Post Office Department's recommendation that the postage rate on second-class mail be increased from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound. In the opinion of the Postmaster General, favorable action by Congress on the report of the commission would be a step toward the proper adjustment of postal charges.

"There is a widespread popular interest," the report says, "in the plan to lower the postage charge on letters from 2 cents to 1 cent an ounce. The proposed increase in the second-class rate would pave the way for this change, making it possible to reduce the first-class rate without departing from the present policy of a self-supporting postal service."

During the fiscal year 1912 more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 61,000,000 pounds, were carried free through the mails under the franks of Congressmen and of various Government establishments. Had postage at the ordinary rates been paid on this matter the revenues of the department would have been increased by more than $20,000,000. Postmaster General Hitchcock declares that "it is manifestly unfair to give the Post Office Department no credit in the Government's fiscal accounts for the expense of performing this service. The department therefore renews its recommendation that the practice of franking be discontinued and that legislative authority be granted for the use on official mail of special stamps to be furnished by the Post Office Department on the requisition of those entitled to them."

In connection with the establishment of the parcel post Mr. Hitchcock recommends that legislation be enacted looking to the readjustment of the payments to railroads for the transportation of mail. He points out that many of the roads will be entitled to increased compensation on account of the increased volume of mail. He renews his recommendation that payments to railroads carrying the mails shall be made on a car space basis and the cost to the roads of the mail transportation.

The report recommends that "civil pensions based on length of service" should be granted by the Government to postal employes when they become superannuated. It is likely that the expense of such a system would be more than offset by gains in efficiency.

HINMAN'S HIGHWAY PLAN.

To Introduce Bill Providing for Non-Partisan Commission of Three.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The creation of a non-partisan State Highway Commission of three members is proposed in a bill to be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow night by the minority leader, Harold J. Hinman. The bill fixes the terms of the three original Commissioners at two, four, and six years, respectively, their successors to be appointed for terms of six years each.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Hinman to-night, "that the people of this State will not approve the Democratic plan for a single-headed Highway Commission. If the commission is reconstructed as Gov. Hughes had it, it would be out of politics, as it should be."

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ARMY ON WAR BASIS AS PERMANENT PLAN

Divisional and Brigade Formation Provided in Reorganization Ordered by the President.

NEW DEPARTMENT CREATED

Country Divided Into Four, with Division of Troops in Each—Coast Artillery Separate Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Taft has approved the plan for the reorganization of the army and the necessary orders have been issued for it to go into effect at once. There is introduced what the army never has had in time of peace; the brigade and division organization. This meets and avoids the condition that always has existed at the outbreak of a war, when long delays have been necessary to organize an army. The United States is divided into four departments to take the place of the three territorial divisions into which the country has been partitioned for military purposes. The departments will correspond to the existing divisions, save that by a geographical line running across the northern boundary of Texas and including that State except the coast artillery sub-district of Galveston; Arkansas, except Fort Logan H. Roots; Louisiana, except the coast artillery sub-district of New Orleans, and in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona a new department is created, to be known as the Southern Department, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in command.

This reorganization plan goes into effect by the order of President Taft as Commander in Chief. It does not depend on action by Congress at this time. It is the aim to have each tactical military division commanded by a Major General, if Congress approves the plan, and it also is thought that in time Congress will authorize the concentration of army posts into large brigade posts and do away with many that now are regarded as inaccessible and unfit for military occupation. Secretary Stimson to-day gave the following explanation of the plan:

"This plan of reorganization first was drafted and prepared by the War College Division of the General Staff. It then was discussed thoroughly at the recent conference of general officers, where every aspect was examined, criticised, and debated. Several modifications have been made as a result of the criticisms and suggestions made in that conference, and it is thought to be as thoroughly in accord with the views of the army as it is possible for any such plan to be.

"The substance is this: Hitherto there has been no tactical army organization higher than a regiment. There have been no brigades or divisions in time of peace. On the outbreak of war, when an army was needed, it has been necessary to create such an army under all the stress and hurry and excitement of such an occasion. And when the army was created under such circumstances it was an army which never had before served together and whose officers had had no opportunity in time of peace to get acquainted with their commands, their subordinates, and their superiors.

"The present plan creates three infantry divisions and one cavalry division in the United States. Each infantry division consists of two or three brigades, with a proper proportion of divisional artillery, cavalry, engineers, and other auxiliary troops. The cavalry division consists of two cavalry brigades, and there is, in addition to this, a third detached cavalry brigade. The order also creates a brigade of infantry in Hawaii.

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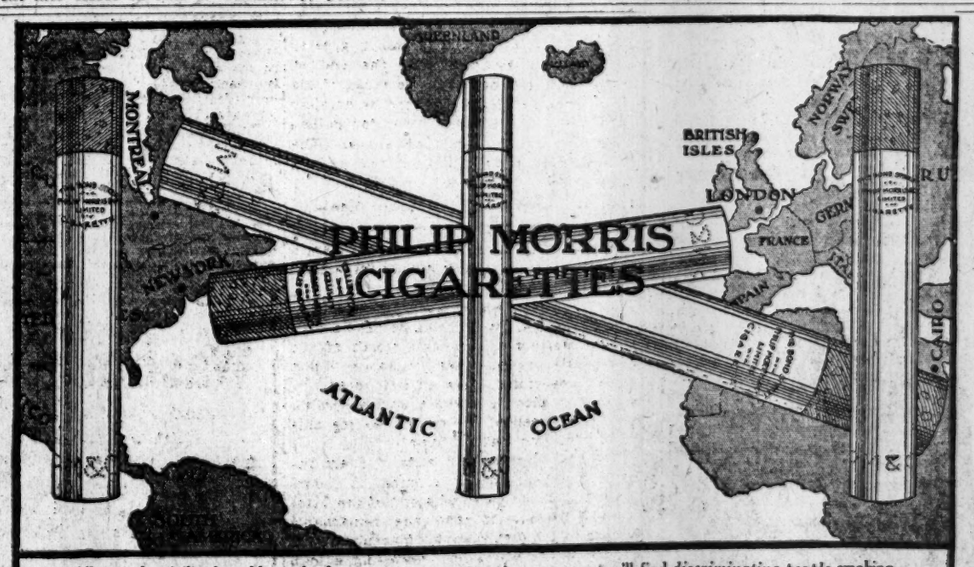

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Campaign of Years Planned to Cure the Ills of English Rural Life.

MINIMUM WAGE PROPOSED

And an Inalienable Home for Every Family in the Land—Present Conditions Beyond Belief.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3.—Following Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech on the land problem on Friday, the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News now outlines some of the main features of his policy for the regeneration of rural and urban life.

The Acland Committee, appointed to investigate the problem, is now preparing to report, and, according to The Daily News, there is abundant evidence available to justify the following forecast of the reform plans:

Statutory establishment of a minimum wage of at least £1 ($5) weekly for agricultural laborers.

Every laborer who requires a cottage to have one with a plot of land, independent of the farmer or landlord.

As a consequence of these reforms farming will have to be placed on a scientific basis, including the extension of the co-operative principle.

For urban conditions, rating reform on a large scale must be tackled, when the present departmental inquiry into the relations between imperial and local finances is concluded.

The Daily News man dispels the idea of the conservative press that the land programme has been shelved owing to resistance in the Cabinet.

It asserts that the Chancellor's pronouncement on Friday means that a very drastic business organization of the land crusade is complete, but that legislation at the coming session is not to be expected.

In fact, the land measures are unlikely to be passed during the present Parliament. It is a mandate for the next Parliament that will be sought by the Chancellor.

A land, wages and housing programme will then occupy the House of Commons for several years. In the meantime public opinion must be instructed, and this is Lloyd-George's immediate task.

"Tremendous opposition," says The Daily News, "is likely to be encountered from the landed Tories, and the House of Lords will do its very worst. The Chancellor, however, is undaunted by the magnitude of his task. He is convinced that the supreme aim of Liberalism must be, in those coming years, to supplement freedom of trade by freedom of opportunity—a chance of an inalienable home for every family in the English country."

With reference to the Acland Committee's report, The Daily News's correspondent says:

"The truth about the feudal system, as it survives in the countryside, will be ruthlessly exposed without bias or exaggeration. Indeed, from what is learned of the evidence, exaggeration would not be easy. Conditions in English villages prove to be far graver than Lloyd-George deemed conceivable."

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

RENEWAL OF WAR PUT ON THE ALLIES

Turkey Will Strike No Blow Nor Recall Delegates Till Peace Is Broken.

ARMISTICE ENDS TO-NIGHT

Powers Working to Prolong Truce, but Sofia Predicts Guns Will Boom at Adrianople at Once.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3.—The armistice between the Balkan allies and the Turks ends at 7 o'clock this evening. In the mean time the powers are making a final effort to prolong the truce, and there is still a strong hope in diplomatic circles that at the eleventh hour hostilities will be avoided.

In Sofia the German Minister and, it is believed, some of his colleagues have advised the Bulgarian Government not to precipitate the conflict, but, so far as the allies are concerned, there seems to be little prospect that the advice will be accepted. After a prolonged meeting of the Bulgarian Cabinet, the Daily's Mail's Sofia correspondent says he was authoritatively informed:

"To-morrow night the guns will speak before Adrianople."

Hopes of peace, therefore, are based on the possibility of a final surrender by Turkey. Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is quoted in an interview telegraphed from Constantinople as expressing a desire for peace, but asserting emphatically that he would not accept terms which would amount to dishonor. His pacific desires are shown in the following utterance:

"The fact that it is the enemy who will be entirely responsible for a renewal of the war is clearly shown by the strict orders I have sent to the troops at Tchatalja that they do not take any initiative in reopening hostilities, but leave it to the Bulgarians to make the first attack. I have also directed the Turkish delegates in London not to leave till hostilities actually begin.

Turks to Bar Correspondents.

Francis McCullagh, in a dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople, says:

"No correspondents will be allowed at the front if hostilities break out again to-morrow. I had an interview to-day with Mahmud Shefket. He is adamant on the question. Indeed, he is ten times harder than Gen. Savoff and a complete contrast to his easy predecessor.

"So far as Turkey is concerned," he said brusquely, "war correspondents have ceased to exist. We shall not recognize them and shall not allow one within twenty miles of the front. In November we found that the correspondents had sent to Levantine agents here a copious and continuous supply of purely military information, of which all found its way into the enemy's hands.

"Several correspondents were in the strictest sense of the word Bulgarian spies. The positions of batteries, regiments, and magazines were sent via Constanza to Bulgarian agents and telegraphed to Gen. Savoff within forty-eight hours. We were gravely handicapped by this, especially in view of the extreme reticence of the Bulgarians, but this will not occur again," he grimly added.

"I must say," adds McCullagh, "after the astounding evidence submitted to me by the Grand Vizier, that a War Minister, who would allow correspondents to go to the front, would be open to the charge of senile decay on the part of Shefket Pasha. I can send to the British press the assurance that no journalistic facilities will be given."

Call Tchatalja Line Impregnable.

In another dispatch McCullagh says that military activity is confined to the Tchatalja lines, which are now impregnably strengthened in unexpected ways. What the new defenses are the enemy can never discover from spies, for nobody except soldiers is now allowed within the Turkish lines. Civilians are forbidden to approach this ten-mile broad purely military zone.

"All the villagers, men, women, and children have been cleared out relentlessly. A complicated system of sentinels and passwords makes trespass impossible.

"If by a miracle a correspondent entered, it would require a much greater miracle to escape before the end of the war, and he would be lucky if his life was not forfeited, for the soldiers are violently distrustful of journalists after the previous experiences. The embassies have been warned on the matter."

Planning for a National Loan.

The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent, referring to Turkey's problem of obtaining money for a continuance of the war, says:

"There is some talk of an Anglo-American group offering to take a million sterling ($5,000,000) worth of the recently issued treasury bonds which the Government has hitherto been unable to place anywhere, but according to an excellent diplomatic source this talk has no serious basis."

The correspondent adds: "I am informed that the Government is counting upon the patriotic spirit of the Ottoman population and the remarkable sympathy displayed by Mussulmans of the whole world for organizing a loan which would have the double character of being an internal and a Mussulman loan. The Ministry of Finance would issue treasury bonds, provided with both interest and redemption coupons, so that the zealous Musulmans, who, according to the prescriptions of the Koran, would not expect to receive interest, would be able to receive merely the redemption instalments.

"An effort will be made to obtain subscriptions for these bonds, both in the Ottoman Empire and in all the Mussulman centres throughout the world. Thus a means would be found to rouse both national and Mussulman spirit in general against the Balkan crusade.

"Together with the treasury bonds of ordinary amount £5 ($25) and other bonds up to £500 ($2,500) would be created, for the acceptance of which a special appeal would be made to wealthy and prominent Mussulmans."

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3.—Commenting on the orders from the Porte that they should not leave London until hostilities were resumed, the Ottoman delegates who, with the exception of the Montenegrins, are the only ones left in London, said yesterday that nobody could accuse them of not having done all that was humanly possible to come to terms.

Animated by a humanitarian spirit, they added, Turkey wished to avoid useless carnage and to show due deference to the advice of the powers, although Europe had been unfair toward Turkey.

Dr. Daneff, the head of the Bulgarian delegation, before leaving the capital, recalled what he had said in his first statements on arriving in London that the Balkan peoples, who had adapted the Monroe Doctrine to their peninsula, aspired to become the Americans of Europe. They had inaugurated a policy of sincerity and straightforwardness, as was proved by their frank conduct in the peace conference, where they demanded from the first exactly what they intended to take, against tergiversation and double-dealing on the part of the Turks.

Osman Nizami Pasha of the Turkish delegation ridiculed the assertion that the allies would be able to storm Adrianople in a few days. He said they were evidently playing on the ignorance of the public. He pointed out that the fortifications on the hills surrounding the town, form a circle twenty-five miles in diameter, within which are other circles equally strong. In addition the town is protected by such natural defenses as the rivers Arda, Tundja, and Maritza. He asserted that the garrison in the fortress could resist an enemy, even ten fold superior in numbers, which the allied forces are not.

The plan to take Adrianople by starvation had evidently been abandoned, he added, the Turkish commandant having proved his ability to furnish supplies indefinitely for the fighting men and the civilians within the town.

HOPE FROM LETTER TO CZAR.

Vienna Thinks Emperor Francis Joseph's Note May Lessen Friction.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The greatest importance is attached in political and diplomatic circles to the Emperor's autograph letter to the Czar. It is understood that the letter deals with the European situation, and particularly the existing differences between Austria and Russia. The hope is expressed that it will lead to the cancellation of at least some of the military measures which Austria and Russia have taken on their frontiers.

FRENCH DON'T LIKE SHAW.

Hermant Says the English Playwright Has No Sense of Proportion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Bernard Shaw, whose play, "You Never Can Tell," has just been produced in Paris in an adapted form, has been having a hot time at the hands of French critics.

Abel Hermant, the writer and critic, after tracing a certain relationship between British humor and French humor, expresses the opinion that Shaw possesses neither the one nor the other, saying:

"He is immoderate, he is rough, he is dry. His cruelty is almost saddening, for which I would not reproach him if he exercised it when it was worth while. But the great fault of this author, which renders his words and sarcasms irritating to the last degree, is that his cruelty is disproportionate to the persons and objects.

"Shaw has no sense of proportion whatever. He thinks that his pieces have influence, and, therefore, he thinks he is a prophet and a pioneer, and that he is shaking society to its foundations because he has toppled over a few lies of the social order. When one sees how even revolutions change so slightly the face of the world, one can hardly help smiling at his poor perspective.

"I would not like to grieve Shaw by saying things that will surely be most disagreeable to his ears, but I am obliged to say that Bernard Shaw is inoffensive."

JUDGE WARNS BANDITS' JURY.

"Eyes of France Upon You," He Says on the Eve of Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Witnesses have been summoned for the trial of the Bonnot gang, which begins to-morrow.

M. Couinaud, who will preside at the Assize Court, emphasized in an address to the jury to-day the importance of the trial, saying:

"The eyes of France are upon you."

He warned them to pay no attention to the threatening letters they would certainly receive.

In France jurymen are not locked up during the trial, and the Judge urged them that in returning to their homes in the evening they should be extremely reserved regarding the case in any conversation they might have with their wives and families.

Public excitement in the trial is steadily growing. The President of the court is overwhelmed by entreaties from women that they might have "une petit place," (a little place,) whence they might satisfy their taste for the abnormal. Comparatively few of these applicants will see the bandits.

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Pennsylvania R.R.

SAY ALLEGED HEIR IS A CHANGELING

Lieut. Slingsby's Claim to Share for Child in English Estate Is Fought by Brother.

HEARING IN LONDON TO-DAY

Substitution of Another Child for His Own, Which Died, Is Said to Have Taken Place in California.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A remarkable case comes before the English Court of Chancery to-morrow, when the claim of Lieut. Charles Reynaud Slingsby of San Francisco to estates and property in Yorkshire will be taken up.

Lieut. Slingsby recently appeared before the California Board of Health on an investigation into the charge that the natural child of Lilian Anderson, a Sonoma County high-school girl, was substituted for his own child by his wife, Dorothy, which is said to have died soon after its birth at the Slingsby home in San Francisco.

The fortune, which is the subject of court proceedings, was left by the Rev. Charles Slingsby, who died in November as the result of a hunting accident, while following the York and Ainsley hounds. The income from the property is about $50,000 a year.

Lieut. Slingsby, who is now in England, is the eldest son of the dead man. He has already assumed control of most of his inheritance, and the court is now being asked to adjudicate the remainder, which Lieut. Slingsby claims for his son. His claim is disputed by a younger brother on the ground that a child was substituted for the Lieutenant's for the purpose of making this claim upon the English estate.

The chancery proceedings to-morrow will be heard before Justice Parker, counsel making four distinct applications relating to documents and legal construction of the will. Justice Parker has agreed to hear the applications as a "chamber summons," which indicates that the proceedings will be private and in a closed court. The date of the hearing of the claim in public has not yet been fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The California end of the Slingsby case of alleged substitution of a child is in a tangle. Dr. Fraser, who changed the birth certificate, has been held for trial.

Several witnesses have sworn to the substitution, among them Mrs. Hattie Black, the nurse, who says that Mrs. Slingsby's child was stillborn.

District Attorney Fickert has concluded that Lilian Anderson and Paul Colvin, a chauffeur, were the parents of the child which Mrs. Slingsby asserts is her own. He decides the child was not Mrs. Slingsby's largely on the testimony of Theodore Kytka, a student of handwriting, who insists that Mrs. Slingsby wrote the newspaper advertisement asking for a child for adoption.

On the other side Mrs. James P. Keleher, wife of an attorney, says the child of Mrs. Slingsby, which Mrs. Black, the nurse, states was stillborn on Aug. 11, 1910, was not born until after Aug. 22.

"I am sure that Mrs. Black testified to an untruth," said Mrs. Keleher last night, "because on Aug. 22 I accompanied Mrs. Slingsby to the dock to see some friends off on the steamer Governor. I am certain her child had not then been born.

"During the Summer of 1910 Mrs. Slingsby and I became good friends. We met at least once or twice a week, and I am certain her condition was normal until after Aug. 17, when Mrs. Black says the baby was born."

MISS ASQUITH'S LESSON HERE

Learned That Justice to Ireland Changed Our Attitude to England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Speaking at a political gathering at Ladybank on Saturday, Miss Violet Asquith referred to Irish home rule. She said that she had just returned from a visit to America, and while there had realized in a way she had never even guessed before the existence across the sea of thousands of people who had been driven to emigrate by the hopeless condition in their own country. She could not tell how many of these people had shaken her hand and said:

"At last England is doing the right thing by Ireland."

She then for the first time realized how these people had been against England. Home rule had made them England's friends.

Was it no gain, she asked, that the suspicion and hostility and resentment of these people should be turned to sympathy and good will? Ireland, instead of being a thorn in our side, should now be a feather in our cap.

RECALLS HOLLEBEN'S FALL.

Times Berlin Correspondent Reviews "Unhappy Episode" in Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, referring to Dr. Von Holleben's death, says that, whatever his personal responsibility and ability may have been, he was the centre of that long discussion over the respective relations of Germany and Great Britain with the United States, which began with the Spanish-American war and ended with the Venezuela outburst.

"It cost Lord Pauncefote his life," says the correspondent, "Von Holleben his career. It embittered American relations with Germany, and it constituted altogether one of the unhappiest episodes in the diplomatic history of the Emperor William's reign. When, in 1902, Prince Henry of Prussia paid his famous visit to America, the German press began a campaign against Anglo-American friendly relations, which was based upon allegations regarding Lord Pauncefote's diplomatic actions at the commencement of the Spanish-American war. After some preliminary skirmishing in the press The Imperial Gazette published old dispatches from Von Holleben tending to show that Lord Pauncefote had desired to take an anti-American initiative, which had been promptly condemned by Germany. Von Holleben's dispatch was inaccurate, and it soon appeared that the supposed unfriendliness of Great Britain was a fiction.

"In May, 1902, after Prince Henry's tour and a few days before Lord Pauncefote died, the Kaiser announced to President Roosevelt his gift of the statue of Frederick the Great, to be erected in Washington. So far from being, as the Kaiser said in his letter, 'a lasting sign of intimate relations,' this gift gave the finishing touches to an impossible and defeated policy. In the following January von Holleben departed without taking leave of President Roosevelt or Secretary Hay, and was succeeded by the late Baron Spec von Sternburg.

"To what extent von Holleben was responsible for all these misadventures it is even now impossible to say. He seems to have lacked tact and judgment, and at least to have allowed himself to be placed in impossible situations; but it is certain that no Ambassador could have achieved the results which were expected of him. His failures did at least the good service of hardening the foundations of Anglo-American relations and creating a natural healthful atmosphere which no artifices since then have seriously disturbed."

CARDINAL TO SUFFRAGETTES.

Bourne Tells Them to Avoid Excesses in Pursuit of Their Object.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Although the royal palaces were closed to-day owing to fear of suffragette outrages, it was not yet deemed necessary to close the museums and art galleries. At those open to-day, however, precautions were taken against a sudden hammer raid, and a sharp watch was kept to prevent the admission of suspicious characters, while visitors were compelled to surrender their muffs, umbrellas, walking sticks and parcels.

Cardinal Bourne, in the course of his Lenten pastoral, which was read to-day in all the Catholic churches of the Archdiocese of Westminster, referred to the suffragette agitation and issued a warning against excesses and possible moral faults which might easily be committed in pursuit of an object in itself legitimate.

"We most earnestly beg the faithful committed to our care," he said, "who have convinced themselves of the equity and expediency of the object which they are seeking to be ever on their guard against any participation, direct or indirect, in any methods which are contrary to the law of God. We refer especially to those acts of violence to persons or property which have disgraced this movement, and which manifestly are contrary to justice and charity."

ASSAILS GREY ON PASSPORTS.

Jewish Leader Says He Submits to Russian Discrimination.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In his Presidential address to the Board of Deputies of the British Jews to-day, David Alexander denounced Sir Edward Grey's attitude on the passport question. He declared that it was a virtual submission to Russia's claim to discriminate between the British Jews and other British subjects.

The British Foreign Minister announced last November that he would decline to approach Russia with a view to securing the withdrawal of the restrictions placed on British Jews in that country, on the ground that such action on the part of Great Britain would lead to the termination of the Russo-British treaty of commerce.

B. Altman & Co.

Will hold This Day, Monday, the following Special Sales:

Dress Silks, Silk-and-Wool Poplins, Colored Dress Linens, Muslin Embroideries; Women's Washable House Dresses, Silk Petticoats, Knit Underwear and French Hand-embroidered Batiste Collars; also Children's Shetland Wool Jackets.

An Important Sale of American Rugs will be commenced.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

The House of Philip Oriel

"Reproductions"

Announces the Removal to the important premises

23 and 25 EAST 47th STREET

(at Madison Avenue)

TO-DAY

Furniture, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Porcelains, Crystal, Brasses, Lamps, Clocks, and so forth —all reproductions of the finest period examples, and of the highest quality.

CITY FOLKS CROWD NEW GRAND CENTRAL

More Than 150,000, the Railroads Estimate, Came to Admire the Terminal.

ASK COUNTLESS QUESTIONS

One Attendant Answered 310—President Brown Goes About Listening to Comments.

More than 150,000 persons, railroad officials estimated, visited the new Grand Central Terminal between midnight yesterday, when the doors were opened to the public, and at 7 o'clock last night. This vast throng, railroad men declared was made up principally of people from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Hundreds of persons remained in the great concourse throughout the early morning hours, and from 8 o'clock yesterday morning until 5 in the afternoon the main floor of the concourse and the galleries were packed with the visitors.

It was a curious, good-natured throng, and reached its height at 4 o'clock, when the great structure was so crowded that persons found difficulty in moving. Railroad men viewed the scene with amazement, saying that never before had the public been known to take such a keen interest in the opening of a railroad terminal.

The first train to leave the new terminal was Boston Express No. 2, which left the express level promptly at 12:01 A. M. It was followed by the Buffalo Express, which left at 12:25. Local train 10 of the Harlem Division from Paulding was the first train to arrive at the terminal. It came in on the lower level of the Concourse, which is given over to the local train service. Both express and local trains in departure and arrival were for the most part on schedule time. Several express trains from the West, owing to new conditions of tracking, were slightly behind their schedule.

F. M. Lahm of Yonkers was elated because he had purchased the first ticket.

One of the most interested of the visitors was President William C. Brown, of the New York Central. Accompanied by several officials of the road, he visited the terminal yesterday morning, and spent several hours strolling about the vast new concourse. He was not recognized except by the railroad men in the structure. Mr. Brown, after making an inspection of the structure to satisfy himself that everything was in good working order, spent the rest of the time in mingling with the throngs. He paused often to listen to the questions and suggestions which visitors made to the uniformed attendants. He was evidently pleased by the comments of visitors, for he was smiling most of the time at their remarks. When a visitor asked an attendant about the tracks on the upper express level, and the attendant was unable to supply the desired information, Mr. Brown promptly answered the question.

The attendants confessed, at the end of the afternoon, that they were rather tired out. The visitors wanted to know the name of the architect of the building, the quality of marble used in its construction, about the system of electricity, and the meaning of the painted figures on the ceiling. One of the attendants said he had kept count of the number of questions asked him, and put the number at 310.

The majority of the questions were intelligent, but he had met with a few cranks. A woman wanted to know whether the cost of the building would raise railroad fares, and a man wanted to know if the railroad wanted to engage him as a lecturer to tell the public of the architectural beauty of the building.

The great throng which viewed the terminal yesterday was lavish in praise of it, and travelers visiting the building found the concourse ticket offices, baggage and parcel rooms, telephone booths and information bureaus compactly arranged for their comfort. The restaurant of the terminal was crowded all day.

Among the visitors were Ira A. Place, W. H. Newman, A. H. Smith, John Carnstensen, Vice President Whaley of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Harold Vanderbilt.

Real Winter in Pennsylvania.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Feb. 2.—The coldest weather of the Winter prevailed here to-day, when the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero. At several places in the Shamokin Valley it was from 16 to 20 degrees below zero.

Put Your Savings

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that savings bank account into Guaranteed First Mortgages, which pay Interest of **5%** without risk of Principal.

Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce beginning today, February 3rd

A Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

Formerly $23 $25 $28 & $30

at $18

¶ The selection of models in this sale includes the particular kind of coat that every man wants, be it single breasted, double breasted, regulation or belted, or any other style. The choice of fabrics embraces every kind of overcoating, pattern and coloring selected by us during the current season for the exclusive character of its design. And the tailoring is our own, which is the best assurance any man can have as to workmanship and style in America today. The values need no discussion. They so overshadow any other opportunity in overcoats as to eclipse it totally.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Any Bell Telephone will connect you with a Western Union Telegraph Office.

Call "Western Union"— *talk* your message over the telephone—it will be sent promptly. The telegram will be charged in your monthly telephone bill.

There were ninety million Western Union Telegrams sent in 1912

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE TIMES ANNEX, A SCIENTIFIC NEWSPAPER WORKSHOP

Continued from Page 1.

each double sextuple machine. These rolls, instead of being placed on brackets at the end of the presses, as is usual, are placed on specially constructed reels in the basement under the press-room floor. Each of these reels, which are placed directly under the presses, can carry three paper rolls all ready to run into the press. It will, therefore, be seen that there is at all times a total of eighty-four paper rolls, or fifty-six tons of paper, in position to be used on these presses.

The reels are so constructed that one of the paper rolls is always pressing against an endless belt, which gives the proper speed to the paper as it enters the press. The belt is in turn driven by an expansion pulley, so that the speed of the paper can be nicely regulated by the pressman. One great advantage of having the paper rolls placed in the basement below the press room is the fact that they leave the rear of the press much more accessible and do not obstruct the pressman when working on the machine. The webs of paper enter the press room through slits in the press room floor.

And right here is the place to tell about a new mechanical feature which is as surprising and as picturesque in its way as the wonderful capacity of the presses. That is the way the paper is handled and the unbroken journey that it makes from the sub-basement, where it is stored, clear through the press room floor and its presses and out on the street floor, where it appears in the shape of perfectly printed and pasted and folded newspapers all counted out into piles of equal number. That is, indeed, the last word in newspaper mechanics.

The Flying Paster.

It works out in this way: Instead of the paper being handled on the press room floor, as always heretofore in printing plants, requiring the stopping of the press each time a roll of paper runs out, and the fitting of another in its place, the paper is fed to the new TIMES presses from the floor below, and the presses are not stopped to change rolls. That is accomplished by what is picturesquely called a flying paster. All the operator has to do is to press an electric button which lessens the speed as the paper roll approaches its core. He further makes ready by daubing paste on the end of the paper of the next adjoining roll. As the paper roll nears its core the operator has plenty of time to swing the pasted surface of the next roll against it, fasten it quickly, and tear away the floating end of the first roll. The empty reel then swings away and the press takes up the new roll without a break. The press is then quickly speeded up again to its limit of 300 revolutions a minute, or nineteen feet of paper ribbon a second. The saving in time over the elsewhere old-fashioned necessity of stopping the press to make the change is something very large in a big run.

The flying paster having been successfully made, the unbroken paper web, or ribbon, passes up to the press room floor and through the rapidly revolving presses. It emerges as finished, folded, and counted newspapers; but, instead of these newspapers being delivered at the foot of the press, to be picked up and carried away by boys, they enter a clever device, made up of wheels and shafts and pulleys, which whisk them up in the air almost to the ceiling, carry them the whole length of the press room, across the tops of the giant presses, all of which are contributing to this sweeping river of newspapers, and then, with another turn upward, pass them through the ceiling to the street floor. Here they emerge from nine vents and are promptly seized upon by men who bundle them, label them, and throw them into the waiting wagons.

It has been a continuous journey from the sub-basement reels to within a few feet of the tail of the delivery wagon on the street level without the time and labor and expense of human intervention!

Speed, Efficiency, and Modernity.

This picturesque through trip is the better worth the detail here given it because it sounds the key of the entire TIMES plant. Speed, efficiency, modernity appear in every detail. The stereotyping plant with two double junior autoplates, for instance, which produce, from flat page type forms, plates curved to fit these revolving presses, is quite as modern. The four autoplates cast twelve plates a minute. Each cylinder of each press carries eight of these stereotype plates. It will thus be seen that there are a total of ninety-six plates for each double sextuple press, which, with sixty-four plates of the octuple press, makes a grand total of 448 plates, or twelve tons of type metal to dress the ten presses.

Similarly, the inking plant, slung from the pressroom ceiling, is a steel ink tank holding eight and a half tons of black ink, stored under pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. From this the ink is distributed to the giant presses automatically, and automatically regulated.

By changing the arrangement of the plates on the press and the combinations of the web as they come from the various printing units, papers consisting of any number of pages from four to forty-eight can be produced on these machines. When a twenty-four page paper is to be printed, for instance, the entire double sextuple can be used for this purpose, and then six paper rolls will be running at once. When running at full speed each of the double sextuple presses is capable of turning out 72,000 copies of this twenty-four page paper per hour, or 1,200 papers a minute.

Lightning Folders.

In order to run at this tremendous speed, the makers have developed a special patented rotary folding apparatus, which they term their "lightning folder." This device is tapeless and uses no cam action or springs. It is based on the rotary principle throughout. It will fold the paper accurately and positively at a speed restricted only by the limitations of the paper, ink, composition rollers, and other conditions of printing. The folding blades do not stop and start at each revolution of the folding cylinder, as is the case in other folders.

To produce 288,000 twenty-four-page papers an hour, about 102 paper rolls are required. Each of these rolls is about 32 inches in diameter and 67 inches wide, and, as each one weighs about 1,400 pounds, the total weight of the paper rolls used in printing the above number of twenty-four-page papers is about seventy-one tons, or more than a ton a minute.

Each of the double sextuple presses is about 51 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 12 feet 6 inches high, and is composed of about 17,600 separate parts. The weight of each double press is approximately 110 tons.

The fifth press, the octuple, is very similar to the double sextuple presses, but, as it is meant to be used also for high-grade printing, it is, equipped with a more elaborate form of ink distribution. It will also carry electrotype plates. This octuple press prints from four paper rolls or less, and it is also arranged so that it can be run as two separate quadruple presses, each printing from two paper rolls.

Each double sextuple press is driven from the side ends by two sixty horse power motors and two five horse power auxiliaries. The octuple is similarly equipped. Every movement of each press is controlled electrically by push buttons which start and stop the mechanism. The motor equipment at either end is arranged to drive, and is capable of driving, the full double sextuple press for a period of three hours.

Safety Appliances.

The manipulation of these colossal presses by small push buttons which a three-year-old can operate is one of the interesting features of newspaper printing—starting the press, stopping it, or regulating its speed. Each double sextuple press has twenty-six button stations controlling its operation.

At each station there is a "safe" button, which protects every pressman against the sudden starting of the machine. If he pushes that button to "safe" he literally locks the press, so that no one can move any part of the machine until that particular button has been pushed to "run" position.

A five-horse power motor at each end of the press starts the machine and graduates its speed. At a given point the load is automatically shifted to a sixty-horse power motor, which drives the press to full speed. So delicate is the mechanism that a movement of an eighth of an inch can be made while putting on blankets or plates. When a press is brought to the desired speed for threading paper the "safe" switch is released.

The Efficiency Equipment.

Speaking of electricity, not only the press room, but every department of the entire business has been planned with the purpose of measuring the supply used for different purposes. Practically every function of the newspaper and its building has been metered so that the work of each press, each elevator, each pump, and each autoplate may be closely watched. Each line set by each linotype is charted by electricity. Every movement of every press is charted. Every automatic start and stop of a pump is recorded. The supply of light to each department is measured. There will be no heat generated in Summer. There will be no fires in the boilers for the six warm months. Recording thermometers and a hygrometer will record temperature and humidity at all hours of the day and night.

Electrical Outfit.

The Times Annex has seventeen miles of electric conduits with forty-nine miles of wire, excluding telegraph and telephone service. The Times Annex relies upon Central Station service furnished by the New York Edison Company. The amperage for light is 2,200, and for power 2,000. It has two street connections for electricity, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and one connection with the Times Building by conduit. The adoption of Central Station service saved considerable money in first cost of installation. It saved valuable space. It avoided fires in the boilers in the warm months of the year, thereby keeping down the temperature of the press room. It minimized the handling of coal and ashes to the winter season and to the smaller quantities incidental only to heating the structure. It saved the extra cost of a "breakdown" connection for emergencies. The capacity of each of these connections is.

Forty-third Street, 4,000 amperes.

Forty-fourth Street, 4,000 amperes.

Conduit from Times Building, 2,700 amperes.

The spectacle of the great press room at work is one of extreme interest. It is provided with a mezzanine observation gallery commanding a bird's-eye view of all. With all the presses in action and the continuous flowing of the printed and folded papers up and across the ceiling to finally disappear through the openings in the floor above, the scene is one of great animation.

Up stairs on the street floor the mail and delivery department occupies 5,000 square feet of space. Twenty iron tables, each ten feet long, are used for the handling of the papers thrown up mechanically from the press room below.

A wagon space, measuring 58 feet by 35, or 2,000 square feet, inside the building line, has been paved for the handling of paper supplies from trucks and for loading delivery wagons for distribution of newspapers. This allowance of space involved a sacrifice of a valuable first floor area, but that course seemed to be justified by the facility it afforded for that important branch of newspaper work. The paper trucks back up to a platform and the heavy rolls are easily passed to that platform over a scale to a plunger hoist, which carries the paper to the sub-basement 37 feet below. By this handling all damage due to the upending of the roll and its subsequent change by throwing to a horizontal position is avoided.

The wagon space was also designed to provide for the speedy loading of the printed papers upon delivery wagons for distribution to news companies and mails, all of this being done under cover.

A Newspaper Factory.

The Times Annex was built to be a newspaper plant and nothing else, as is shown by the following plan for occupation:

Sub-basement—Reels for presses, paper storage, pump room, and boiler room.

Basement—Presses and stereo casting.

Basement mezzanine — Controls of presses, switchboard, and janitor's supplies.

First floor—Entrance hall, court space for wagons, mail and delivery department, and stores.

Second floor—Business department.

Third floor—News department, telegraph room, and telephone switchboard.

Fourth floor—Composing room and stereo molding.

Fifth floor—Recreation, kitchen, dining rooms, and hospital and welfare.

Sixth floor—Reserve for growth.

Seventh floor — Photoengraving and electrotying.

Eighth floor—Reserve for growth.

Ninth floor—SUNDAY TIMES Department.

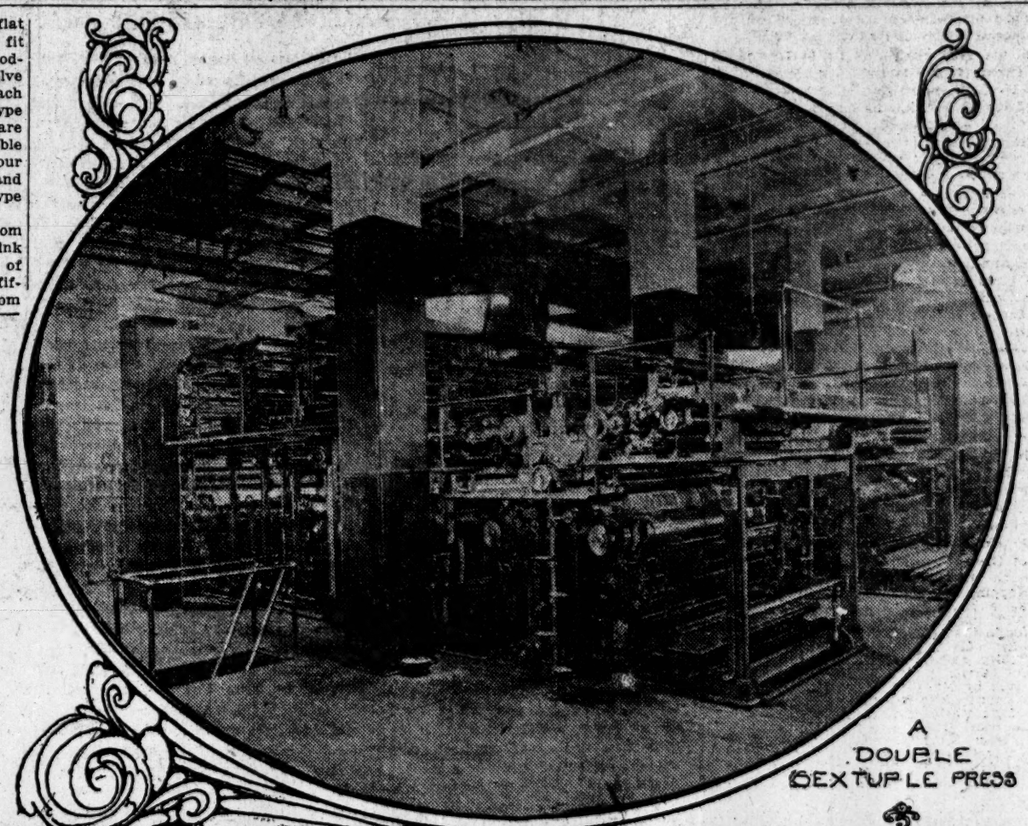
Tenth floor—Editorial rooms and library.

Eleventh floor—Executive offices.

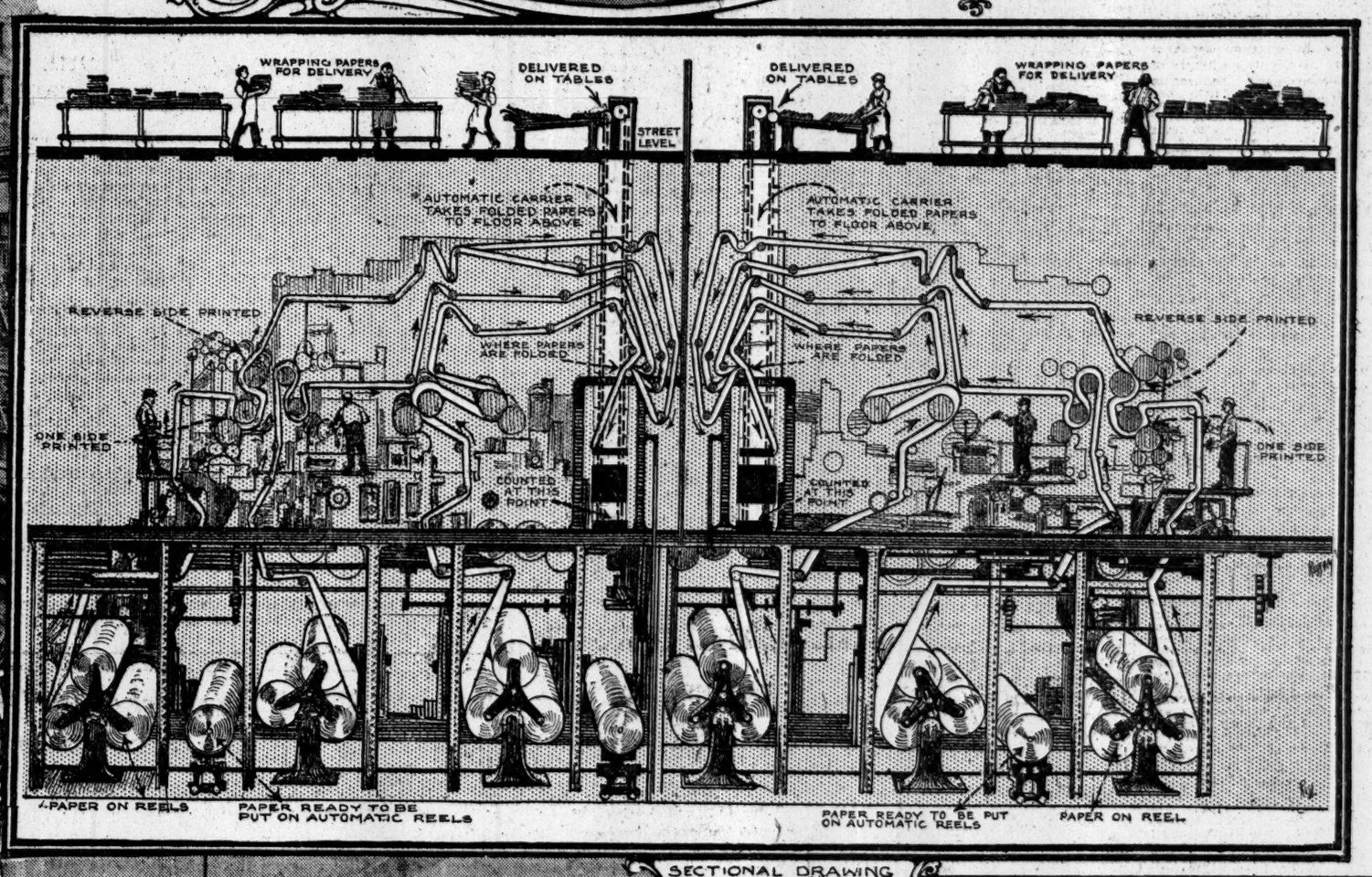
The general business office on the sec-

Continued on Page 5.

TIMES ANNEX

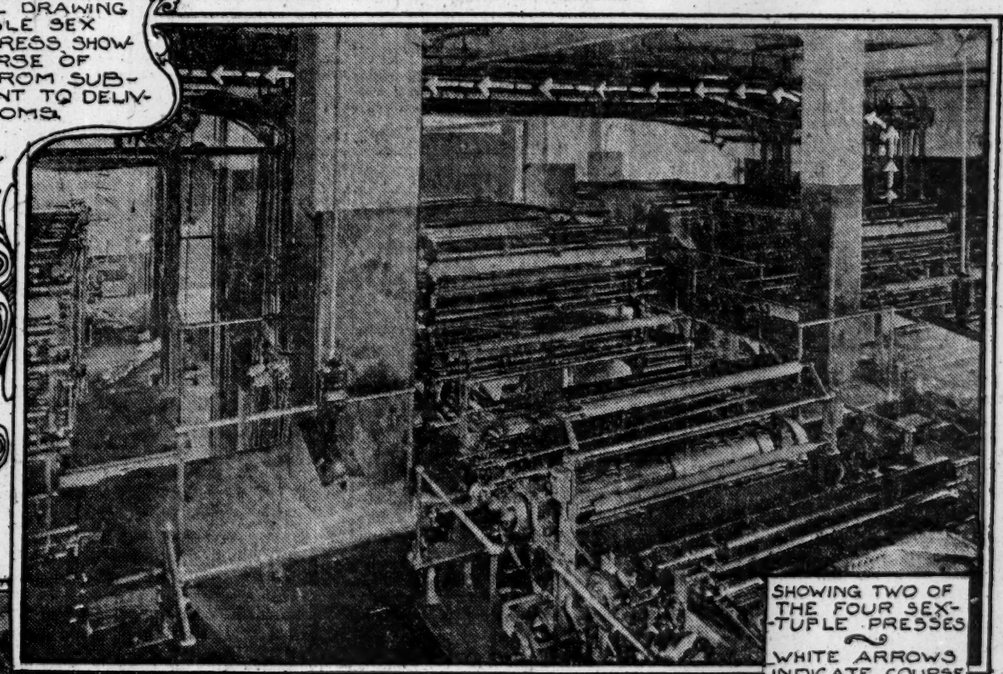


A DOUBLE SEXTUPLE PRESS


WRAPPING PAPERS FOR DELIVERY
DELIVERED ON TABLES
STREET LEVEL
DELIVERED ON TABLES
WRAPPING PAPERS FOR DELIVERY
AUTOMATIC CARRIER TAKES FOLDED PAPERS TO FLOOR ABOVE
AUTOMATIC CARRIER TAKES FOLDED PAPERS TO FLOOR ABOVE
REVERSE SIDE PRINTED
WHERE PAPERS ARE FOLDED
WHERE PAPERS ARE FOLDED
REVERSE SIDE PRINTED
ONE SIDE PRINTED
COUNTED AT THIS POINT
COUNTED AT THIS POINT
ONE SIDE PRINTED
PAPER ON REELS
PAPER READY TO BE PUT ON AUTOMATIC REELS
PAPER READY TO BE PUT ON AUTOMATIC REELS
PAPER ON REEL

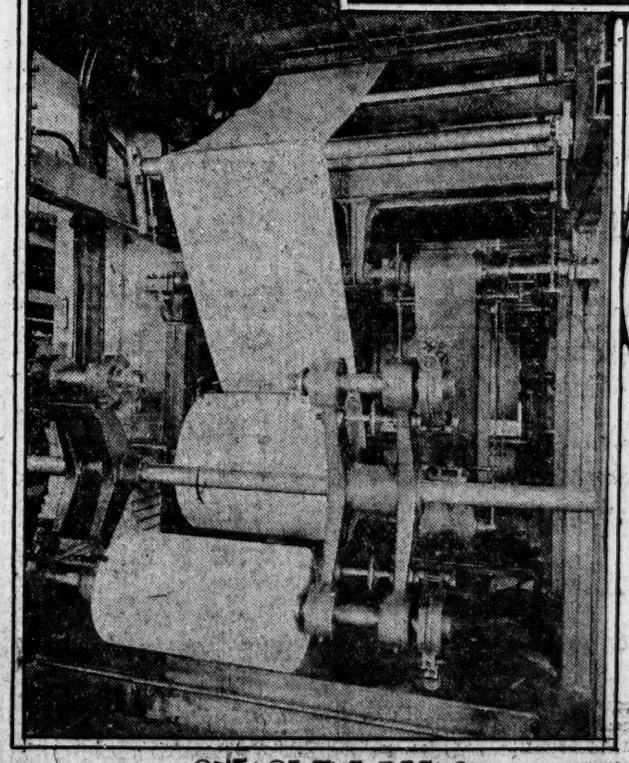
COMPOSING ROOM.

SECTIONAL DRAWING OF DOUBLE SEXTUPLE PRESS SHOWING COURSE OF PAPER FROM SUB-BASEMENT TO DELIVERY ROOMS.



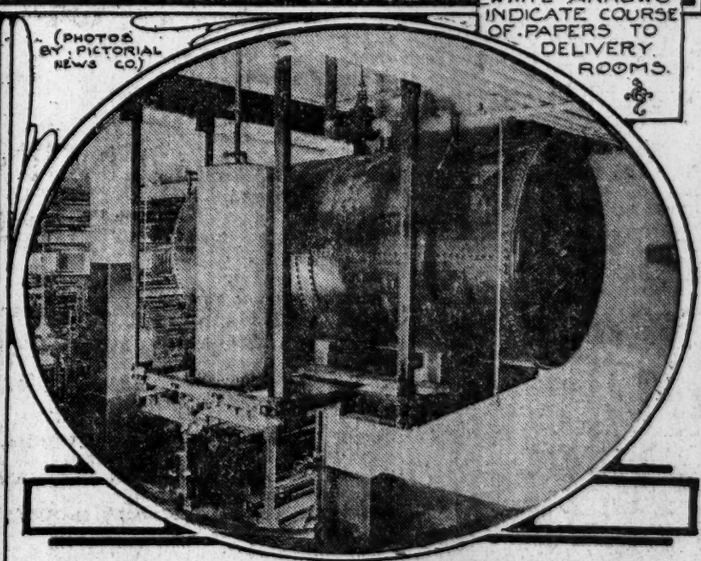
SHOWING TWO OF THE FOUR SEXTUPLE PRESSES ~ WHITE ARROWS INDICATE COURSE OF PAPERS TO DELIVERY ROOMS.

MORTIMER J. FOX,
Architect of the Times Annex.



ONE OF THE REELS SHOWING WHITE PAPER FEEDING PRESS ON FLOOR ABOVE.

(PHOTOS BY PICTORIAL NEWS CO.)



TANK CONTAINING 17,000 POUNDS OF INK, SUPPLYING ALL THE PRESSES.

Now if a drop of ink
Will make a million think,
This eight-ton flood of ink
Will make how many think?

TIMES MOVES INTO ITS NEW BUILDING

Continued from Page 4.

ond floor is one of the most attractive, and, at the same time, most impressive counting rooms in the city. Its arrangement is such that, with a minimum allowance of passage room, every desk in the entire great room is immediately and easily approachable, without interfering with the regular work of the day.

The news, local and telegraph, will be handled on the third floor, which will show undoubtedly the largest and most distinctive "city room" in the world.

The composing room, on the fourth floor, has probably no equal among newspapers for either size or completeness of equipment. The last and best devices that modern efficiency has invented in method, convenience, furniture, and fixture, are represented here with fifty-two linotype and type-casting machines.

Details throughout show the same completeness as in the mechanical departments. Precaution against fire has been studied to the last detail of perfection, and the automatic sprinkler system, backed by 30,000 gallons of water under pressure, is the last word.

A special fireproof benzine room has been built outside the building and connected by a safety door with the composing room.

A specialty is the panic-proof doors leading from crowded floors to the covered fire escapes. These doors are so constructed that pushing from within unlocks them and throws them open.

The plumbing is elaborate. Water entrances have a capacity of 500 gallons a minute. Drinking water, filtered and cooled, is distributed on every floor through a special pipe system. The fixtures below the street level are connected with an automatic sewer injector, which raises the waste and empties it into the sewer.

Gas, steam heating, and elevator appliances are of the same quality. In every department means are supplied for emergency service in the event of disturbance of any kind.

PILGRIMS' HEAD ARRIVES.

H. E. Brittain Here for Tenth Anniversary Celebration To-morrow.

Harry E. Brittain, President of the British Pilgrims, who will represent the Pilgrims at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of that organization of Britons and Americans, arrived in New York on the Cunarder Carmania yesterday. The celebration takes place to-morrow, ending with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria at night.

It had been four years since Mr. Brittain had been in the United States. He is one of three or four men who organized the Pilgrims in England. The British celebration occurred last June and was attended by many members of the American branch of the society.

"Our little band of three or four," said Mr. Brittain yesterday, "who ten and a half years ago organized the Pilgrims in England will miss on Tuesday that splendid old man, Gen. Joe Wheeler, who was one of the founders of the branch in this country. Gen. Wheeler was a great hustler and with him I spent twelve hours in a hansom cab getting up the first Pilgrims' gathering in London.

"In Great Britain the Pilgrims have come to be known as almost official entertainers of prominent men. Since its founding the society has always been the first to welcome American Ambassadors and at each Triennial Imperial Conference it has been the Pilgrims who first welcomed the visiting premiers of British colonies.

"The Pilgrims' organization has succeeded in a remarkable degree in forming lasting friendships between the peoples of the English-speaking countries. Unfortunately, with our teeming populations millions can never know one another, or appreciate through personal knowledge one another's good points, but there is in my mind one section of citizens who can do more good than all others together in the way of dispensing knowledge and insisting from day to day that the happenings in the other land shall be seen through glasses of proper focus. I have—and have had for years—firm belief in the far-reaching powers of great newspapers when working together for objects they have been led to believe are right. Statesmen are here to-day and gone to-morrow, while able editors usually steer papers so long as physical strength lasts, and have all the time opportunities for driving home the points they believe in.

"I should immensely like to see some one put through what I may term a reciprocal visit of leading American and British editors to enable each to see as much as possible of the land of the other, to meet the people of the two countries, and to learn each other's problems at first hand, and to appreciate the difficulties each nation has to contend with.

"It fell to my lot four years ago to originate and help carry out this idea in our own empire, and to bring over to England as our guests, for a month, the editors of the sixty great papers of British overseas. From Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, New Zealand, West Indies, and Newfoundland these men came, saw our people at work and at play, and, well, the results were too many to delineate here; but they were more than satisfactory and amply repaid the eighteen months' hard work which getting up this conference entailed.

"Immense would be the benefits, I believe from a visit of leading American editors to the lands of the Union Jack and the British editors to the great Republic. I admit there are difficulties in arranging such a visit, but difficulties have never yet stopped the Anglo-Saxon race."

Mr. Brittain will remain in America three or four weeks. He will go to Washington to meet President Taft and later to Ottawa to pay his respects to the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada.

BERGSON HERE TO LECTURE.

French Philosopher Thinks Our Interest in Ethics Practical.

Prof. Henri Bergson Professor of Philosophy in the University of France, arrived in New York on the Cunarder Carmania yesterday. He comes to New York for the first time and will be in the country about three weeks and will spend most of his time on the lecture platform.

Prof. Bergson's lecture room in the University of France is the largest room of the kind in Europe, yet it is said to be far too small to accommodate the many who wish to hear his lectures. He is the author of many philosophical works, among them "Time and Free Will," "Matter and Memory," and "Creative Evolution." His works have been translated into many languages, and though a Frenchman, he is greatly admired by the thinking men of Germany.

"You are doing an immense work in philosophy and psychology in America," said Prof. Bergson, "and such splendid work it is, too. The quality of the work the Americans are doing is really remarkable, and I may mention the late William James, whom I consider one of the greatest men that America has produced—I may say one of the great men of his time.

"In America religious and ethical questions are becoming a living study, whereas in Europe they remain theoretical questions. You Americans are a practical people, perhaps the most practical in the world to-day. You want definite rules of conduct and ethics, and it is a curious fact that modern philosophers have neglected this. There is a great feeling for these religious and ethical movements on this side of the Atlantic."

Prof. Bergson will lecture in both English and French at Columbia University, and during his stay will be the guest of many well-known people.

MORE FIRES IN 1912, DUE TO INCENDIARIES

Record for the City Reported by Fire Commissioner—Average Loss Cut Down.

MOTORS FOR DEPARTMENT

New Apparatus Adopted Cuts Steel Bars in a Few Seconds—43 New Fire Houses to be Built This Year.

There were more fires in this city in 1912 than ever before. Fire Commissioner Johnson, in his annual report submitted on Saturday to the Mayor, attributes this entirely to incendiaries.

The average loss for each fire was reduced from $855 in 1911, to $580 in 1912. This includes the Equitable Building fire. The Fire Marshals report the estimated actual loss in the year just past as $9,069,580 as against $12,470,806 in 1911, a reduction of $3,401,226. In the entire city 15,633 fires occurred in 1912, while in 1911 there were 14,547 fires. In 1912 there were 7,808 in tenement houses as against 7,297 in 1911.

The Commissioner believes that the most important achievements of the year in the department, aside from the reduction in the annual fire loss, were the investigation of arson and its relation to fire insurance in this city and the service of 18,684 fire prevention orders calling for the reduction of various fire hazards. Forty convictions were obtained for arson, the record number for any year.

Something new in the fire fighting line was introduced into the department the past year in the shape of an appliance for melting steel bars with a mixture of oxygen and acetylene gas. The need of such equipment, the report says, was emphasized by the Equitable Building fire. On that occasion it required one hour and a half of arduous labor to sever steel bars so that a rescue could be made. With the new type of apparatus a steel bar, such as was encountered at the Equitable fire, can be severed in a few seconds.

The budget for 1913 is $8,945,945 as against $8,537,365 for 1912. Of the 1913 appropriation $8,156,976 is for salaries and $788,968 for supplies. Out of the 1912 appropriation for administration there remains an unexpended balance of $142,169. This is to be returned to the City Treasury. Of the appropriation for repairs and supplies $12,137 was unexpended and returned. The collections from the Bureau of Combustibles increased $9,807, being the largest increase in any year since consolidation.

Progress has been made in the motorization of the department. There are in operation seventy-three motor vehicles. Under contract and due for delivery this year are twenty-one combination chemical and hose wagons; three high-pressure hose wagons, twenty-eight second-size steam fire engines propelled by "tractors," and twenty-six motor-propelled trucks. There is also under contract a new 300-ton displacement fireboat with a pumping capacity of 9,000 gallons a minute.

Contracts for the erection of twenty-one new fire houses were let in 1912, and the plans are now being drawn for nine other houses. By Dec. 31, the Commissioner says, there should be forty-three new fire houses ready for occupancy.

The Commissioner urges the appropriation of $2,860,000 to complete the fire alarm system, this amount having been included in the corporate stock request for 1912. He wants to see the high-pressure system extended as quickly as possible throughout Manhattan, south of Fifty-ninth Street. He also recommends the extension of the same system throughout the eastern district of Brooklyn and to Rockaway Beach and Coney Island.

"The erection of a central administration building," the Commissioner reports, "would tend greatly toward increased efficiency. This could be accomplished, at a saving of nearly $1,000,000 to the city, by disposing of eight department buildings, which are widely scattered, and centralizing the various bureaus and divisions under one roof. It is recommended that corporate stock for twenty sites, to cost $130,250, be authorized, and that $1,115,000 be granted for twenty-three new buildings in all boroughs."

The Commissioner points out that no funds have been made available for the displacement of worn-out apparatus.

DR. FARRELL'S JUBILEE.

Priests Celebrate Mass Who Saw Him Ordained 25 Years Ago.

A three-day celebration in honor of the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Herbert S. Farrell of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Far Rockaway, began yesterday morning with a mass celebrated by the same priests who had officiated when Dr. Farrell was ordained in Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons twenty-five years ago.

The celebration will be continued to-day and on Tuesday there will be a civic celebration in which all Far Rockaway will join. Supreme Court Justice Delaney will speak.

BIRD BRINGS SEA MESSAGE.

Delivers Guest's Order to Waldorf After 32-Hour Flight.

Patrons of the Waldorf-Astoria last night were interested in the feat of a carrier-pigeon which arrived at the dove cote on the roof early in the evening after twenty-four hours' continuous flight. H. L. Stewart, one of the managers of the hotel, said the bird was the property of A. Shubach, President of the Western Alaska Steamship Company.

Fifteen months ago, while Mr. Shubach and his wife were guests at the Waldorf, one of his friends gave a pair of valuable pigeons to the steamship President. Mr. Shubach's hobby is the breeding of carriers. As he was on his way to Europe he asked the management to care for the birds in the cote on the roof of the hotel. Mr. Shubach circled the globe in his journey and returned to his home in Seattle via San Francisco, so that the birds remained in the care of the hotel management until three weeks ago, when the steamship president and his wife again visited this city.

At noon last Thursday Mr. Shubach sailed on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm and took with him the male bird. After his departure the management of the hotel discovered that he had left in his room two valuable sable furs which they have since held pending directions as to forwarding.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening Fred Eisler of the hotel staff took a party of children to the roof to see the pigeon cote. Hopping forlornly about the closed cote was a bird which appeared to be lame, and upon closer inspection Mr. Eisler found that something was wired to its left leg. He captured the bird without difficulty, and immediately recognized it as the carrier which had been taken aboard ship by Mr. Shubach. The letter, which was wired to its leg, was written on the ship's stationery, and the envelope bore this inscription:

"Via Pigeon Air Line to H. L. Stewart, Esq., Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York."

Inclosed was the following note:

On Board Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Feb. 1, 1913.

Friend Stewart: If my pet pigeon should reach your good hotel with this message, be good enough to have the two sable furs which I carelessly left in my room forwarded to my office at Seattle, Wash. The bird seems restless, so that is why I am taking a chance to let him return. Be sure to take good care of him again until my return. We are both enjoying the voyage and have not been seasick, as you claimed we would be. Thanks for the many favors of the past. Mrs. S. joins me in sending best regards.

Sincerely yours, A. SHUBACH.

Saturday, 9 A. M.

P. S.—More power to the bird.

Mr. Stewart last night sent the following Marconigram to Mr. Shubach:

Bird arrived O. K. Will ship furs.

TELLS POLICE OF KILLING.

Italian Says He Shot a Barber Who Attacked Him with a Razor.

An Italian accosted Policeman Stein of the East Eighty-eighth Street station at Avenue A and Eighty-third Street late yesterday afternoon, and tried to talk to him. Mr. Stein couldn't understand, and got another Italian to translate.

"Why, this man says he has just killed a man," explained the interpreter.

Stein took the man to the station, where it was learned that he was George Lasousa of 338 East Seventy-sixth Street. Salvatore Scome, a barber, of 240 East Seventy-fifth Street, vivicited Lasousa yesterday, and accused Lasousa of having betrayed a secret. Lasousa denied the charge, and Scome, who had a razor, became so violent, said Lasousa, that he shot him, fearing to be killed himself.

Scome was killed almost instantly, bullets striking him in the right breast and right side.

$150,000 IN AUTOS BURN WITH GARAGE

Flames Lick the Great Northern Hotel and Explosions Give Terror to the Neighborhood.

FOUGHT FROM HOTEL ROOF

Rockefeller Stables Threatened—Greatest Crowd Since the Equitable Fire—54 Machines Lost.

Automobiles valued at $150,000 were destroyed in a fire at the Victor Garage at 1,8 West Fifty-sixth Street last evening. The private stables of John D. Rockefeller were threatened, and patrons of the Great Northern Hotel were apprehensive. One of the biggest crowds that has been attracted since the Equitable fire watched developments.

The fire was discovered at 6:14 o'clock by Henry Bierman a chauffeur who was passing in his car. A tiny tongue of flame was outlined against a window on the sixth floor. In less than a minute he saw that little bit of flame increase a hundredfold, and, putting on speed, Bierman drove his car to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street and turned in the alarm. It was exactly 6:15 when the alarm was turned in. Five minutes later the first of the fire apparatus arrived, and the company commander turned in the second alarm. Within nineteen minutes from the time Bierman made his discovery, four alarms had been turned in, bringing apparatus from all parts of Manhattan south of 125th Street. Chief Kenlon came on the second alarm, and took command of the fire fighters.

When the fourth alarm was sounded the fire had spread consternation in the neighborhood, explosion following explosion as gasoline tanks became overheated and ignited. The roof of the garage collapsed in places and great sheets of flame shot high into the air and across the street, licking the walls on the middle floors of the Great Northern, on the Fifty-sixth Street side. The spectacle when the fire was burning its brightest was both fascinating and appalling. The searchlights of the fire engines were focused on the burning upper stories, bringing into view the countless figures of firemen clinging to ladders and carrying the hose to the roofs of adjoining buildings, where they had to make a stand.

As each gasoline tank exploded the report was heard for blocks, and immediately the sky was filled with sparks and burning cinders. There was not a foot of space in the upper two stories that was not ablaze at one time, while the lower four floors were dry and unscorched.

Crowds hurried to the fire zone in such proportions that Police Commissioner Waldo and Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who ordered out all the reserves from the West Forty-seventh, West Sixty-eighth, and East Fifty-first Street Stations, stopped the rush at Seventh Avenue and east of Sixth Avenue, and closed Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Streets, as well as Fifty-sixth Street, to all traffic.

Directly in the rear of the burning garage were the private stables of John D. Rockefeller, in which were eight blooded horses and many vehicles. The manager of the stable, Edward Blackmore, lives above with his wife and five little children. When it looked as if the stable would take fire Blackmore hurried his wife and children to a neighbor's house and then got out the horses and carriages. The horses were valued at about $1,000 each.

No one was injured, although several persons were painfully bruised when they slipped on the icy pavements in front of the Great Northern, the water freezing quickly, making walking difficult.

It was said that there were 150 automobiles in the building when it caught fire, and of this number at least fifty-four were totally destroyed and probably as many more badly damaged. Among the lost machines were those of ex-Senator William A. Clark, C. Oliver Iselin, Daniel G. Reid, and Louis Gimbel.

FUNDS FOR GIRL STRIKERS.

Mrs. Chadbourne Gives Cash "In Four Figures" to Garment Workers.

"The girls in the kimono and wrapper and the white goosd strikes need not be afraid now of losing their fights because of starvation," declared Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of the Senator, yesterday. "We've got enough money to keep on the strike as long as necessary."

It was learned that the woman who had made this situation possible was Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., a prominent suffragist and wife of the lawyer. Miss La Follette refused to say what the amount given by Mrs. Chadbourne was, but she said that it was "in four figures and good figures, too." Mrs. Walter Weyl of the Woman's Trade Union League, who will have charge of the distribution of the money among the needy girls, confirmed the story of the gift.

In the strike of the men garment workers, which began its sixth week to-day, it was reported that an important settlement had been made with one of the large Lafayette Street firms which makes men's clothes. It was also said on good authority that the State Bureau of Mediation had succeeded in bringing the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers and the employes in the boys' department of the clothing industry close enough together to expect a settlement within a few days.

If such a settlement comes about it will be entirely apart from the settlement proposed by the United Manufacturers' Association. The proposal made by this association, it was said by President Rickert of the United Garment Workers, would in all propability be referred to a referendum to-morrow. Indications point to a change in sentiment among the workers during the past week, and it is confidently expected by union officials that the terms of the agreement, which provide for an increase of wages from 5 to 10 per cent. and a 52-hour week, will be considered satisfactory to the workers.

BUSINESS MAN, INVESTOR, SPECULATOR, ATTENTION!

Corporation requires capital to increase output of Plant. Business unusually profitable; market world wide; (one of the most staple articles of commerce—demand exceeds supply.) Present investment about $150,000. Additional requirements about $50,000.

Trustworthy, competent business man given Treasurership or other official position. Syndicate arrangement with small investors entertained, (interest, profit-sharing, sinking fund basis,) active representation in Company. Principals only answer.

STAPLE PRODUCT. F 277 Times Downtown.

Your Choice of Beverages

You can safely depend upon the verdict of good judges of Ale the world over. There is more Bass Ale brewed than of all other kinds combined.

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

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The scale for general use shows instantly and automatically not only the weight of the parcel but also the amount of postage necessary to carry it to any zone. No hand operations—the scale does it all. The Government scale shows only the weights.

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ESTD 1843

W. & J. SLOANE

GENUINE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS

We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured during the past year a large number of genuine Antique Oriental Rugs, which are becoming more scarce each year.

Among them are several old Ghiordes, Koulas, Ferreghans, Sennehs, Mirs, Khorassans and Chinese. They are all marked at very moderate prices.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

This Is a Day of Extraordinary Events at GIMBELS

Five of the greatest merchandise OCCASIONS that the New Year has presented offer exceptional opportunities to the New York public:

1—The Greatest GIMBEL FURNITURE Event

Savings Average One-Fourth on the More-than-Half-Million Dollar Stock in the February Sale of Furniture.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

2—The Most Stirring Offering of the Spring Furnishing Season In High-Grade CARPETS and RUGS

$100,000 Worth of Carpets and Rugs from the Mills of JOHN & JAMES DOBSON—at Very Unusual Savings. Sixth Floor

3—The Semi-Annual Sale of Leather Goods

Semi-Annual Sale of Every Sort of Desirable Leather Goods and Hand Luggage—$34,000 Worth for $16,500.

Main Floor

4—February Sale of SILK PETTICOATS

$22,000 Worth of Silk Petticoats in the February Sale—New Styles, at $1.95 to $8.95. Main Second Floor

5—A Remarkable Offering of Furs In the Subway Store

The Subway Store Announces Its Greatest Sale of Guaranteed Furs—2,637 Pieces, at 50c to $97.50. Subway Balcony

Advance Announcement

In response to many eager inquiries, we are glad to say that

The Annual Gimbel Sale Of INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

will take place tomorrow; and that full details may be read in tonight's papers.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Neck and Neck!

Price Attractions and Quality Attractions

The one Big Reason for this Most Successful

Sale of Overcoats

THE largest *actual* reductions in town are upon our Winter Overcoats which—according to the standards of most shops—are worth *far more* than their original prices.

Smith Gray & Co. Overcoats cost *more* for the price *you* pay than do any other New York Clothes. We can *afford* to *spend* MORE for very high salaried tailors, designers and cutters, and for costlier fabrics, because we *sell* MORE coats. No matter what the weather, the big sum of little profits prospers.

Come and see *why* quality plus price has made the attendance at this sale truly marvelous.

Overcoat Reductions

$12.50
Formerly $20, $18.50 and $15.50

$18.00
Formerly $30, $27.50, $25 and $22.50

$22.50
Formerly $35, $32.50 and $30

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

A Detail

When mahogany is employed in the finish of a room it is important that but one shade be used.

The Hoggson Single Contract Method will give to your building operation that efficient executive management under which every detail, even the smallest, comes out right.

A book, describing the Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building, on request.

Owner
Architecture — Hoggson Brothers — Engineering
Construction — Decoration
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HOGGSON BROTHERS
7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

OBJECT TO OLD HORSE CARS.

East Side Neighborhood Association Promised Legislative Relief.

The East Side Neighborhood Association held a big mass meeting yesterday afternoon in the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and took action toward the removal of horse cars and the substitution of electric cars in Delancey, Madison, Stanton, and Houston Streets, and Avenues C and D. Alfred E. Smith, Speaker of the Assembly, Floor Leader Aaron J. Levy, and Assemblymen Jacob Silverstein and Solomon Sufrin, who addressed the meeting, said the people had suffered long enough and it was high time for this section of the city to be relieved of this antiquated system of transportation.

The introduction of a resolution in the Legislature was urged, calling on the Public Service Commission of the First District to report within ten days what steps had been taken to remove the horse cars in the streets named and substitute electric cars. Mr. Smith and Mr. Levy both assured the audience that the resolutions would be put before the Legislature and probably passed.

Jonah J. Goldstein, President of the East Side Neighborhood Association, presided at the meeting. Among the other speakers were Christopher D. Sullivan and John C. Fitzgerald.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Suare, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Oriental Rugs

Macy's affords Especial Advantages to the Critical Purchaser.

- A corps of special representatives at Constantinople the year 'round—a distinct advantage. They know *instantly* of all the best pieces that come to the market place or that have been held priceless but from some circumstance are to change ownership.
- They are expert Oriental traders. No man making occasional, brief trips to the Orient has their advantages.
- Just as we sell for cash only, we buy for cash only, and instant cash is a *mighty factor* in price-making in the Orient.
- Authentic Rugs are the only Rugs Macy's will countenance.
- And prices are pruned of all sentiment. We sell Oriental Rugs just as we sell other merchandise, for its *intrinsic*, not its sentimental, value.
- A fine variety of Oriental Rugs now await your inspection on the third floor.
- Large Rugs for rooms above the average in size.
- Medium size Rugs for a great variety of uses.
- Small "Scatter" Rugs in so many sizes and proportions, in so many designs and colorings that selections may readily be made assuring harmony with the larger Rugs in any room.
- A good Oriental Rug is a "thing for generations."
- Use judgment—see Macy's vast collection before you buy.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE, BROADWAY, 34th STREET to 35th STREET, NEW YORK

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO

Lackawanna Railroad

Leaves New York 3 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00,) or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

FINDS MANY FAULTS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dr. F. P. Bachman Asserts That Promotions Are Forced to Get Rate to 90 Per Cent.

CRITICISES SUPT. MAXWELL

Calls His Reports Incomplete and Misleading—Compulsory Education Law Not Fully Enforced.

The report of Dr. Frank P. Bachman, former Associate Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the experts employed under Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard to investigate the New York City school system, was made public last night. It deals with "promotion, non-promotion, and part time," in the public schools, and makes some startling assertions. Dr. Bachman reports that the elementary school in New York City from the point of view of the age of its pupils is not an elementary school at all, but an elementary school, a high school, and a college all in one.

"There are thousands of pupils in each grade," he says, "who are below the grade in which their age entitles them to be. There are pupils in the second grade who, by reason of their age, should be in the eigth grade; pupils in the third who should be in the high school, and pupils graduating from the elementary school who should be in college. In the sixth and lower grades alone there are 15,839 pupils who are already 14 years of age; in the seventh grade, 17,924, and in the eighth grade, 24,597, or a total of 58,360 pupils, who, instead of dragging along between the first and eighth grades, should have their elementary education behind them, and be either at work or in high school.

"The practice of holding pupils in the elementary schools of the city of New York until long after they are 14 years of age should be discontinued, and attendance should be limited to the period between 8 and 14. To be sure, the education of children 14 years of age who are still floundering in the fourth or fifth grade, is not to be considered complete; but the further education of such children should not be regarded as the legitimate work of the ordinary elementary school."

Criticises Supt. Maxwell's Reports.

The report cites figures to show that thousands of pupils drop from school in a single term. From February to June, 1911, it says, 15,857 boys and 15,148 girls, a total of 30,995, or 5.17 per cent. of the total enrollment of pupils in the schools of New York City, dropped from the regular classes of the elementary schools. This means that one pupil in each twenty enrolled left school before the end of the term. Of those who dropped out, the report asserts, 15,944, or 51.44 per cent., were subject to the Compulsory Education law, and an inquiry to determine to what extent this was due to inefficiency on the part of the Department of Compulsory Education is recommended. The reports of the City Superintendent of Schools are also criticised as failing to take account of the thousands of pupils leaving the schools, and his other reports as well are characterized as "incomplete and to an extent misleading."

Discussing the subject of "forced promotions," Dr. Bachman asserts that a uniform rate of promotion of 90 per cent. is maintained by an unwritten rule of the schools.

"With the exception of the 1A and 8B grades the rate of promotion, both in the several boroughs and in the greater city, was, at the end of the February-June term, 1911, uniformly about 90 per cent.," he says. "The fact that the rate of promotion was uniformly about 90 per cent. gives weight to the statement made to us repeatedly, both by teachers and by Principals, that they were 'unofficially expected' to promote at the end of the February-June term, 1911, approximately 90 per cent. of their pupils and hence that the promotions were forced and were made mechanically and without due regard to fitness.

"The City Superintendent of Schools did urge upon Principals, during the school year 1910-1911, the importance of advancing a large percentage of pupils. To quote his words: 'I have been careful to advise the Principals that the pressure to increase more generous promotions must be construed to mean that pupils who are unfit to do the work in the next higher grade are to be promoted. It means, only, that every effort is to be made to render every pupil fit for promotion.'

"Despite this explanation of the City Superintendent, no changes were made during this term in the requirements of the elementary school course of study, either in the quality of instruction or in the quantity of the subject matter to be taught. Yet Principals and teachers felt constrained to promote more than the usual number of pupils. Teachers and Principals were thus placed in a false position—that is, they felt under the necessity of promoting pupils who, when judged by official standards, were not fit for promotion.

"If the City Superintendent of Schools was convinced that it was desirable to increase the rate of promotion, it was incumbent upon him so to lessen the requirements of the elementary school course of study as to quantity that more pupils could meet its requirements and hence be legitimately promoted in greater numbers."

Real Causes of Non-Promotion.

The real causes of non-promotion, the report says, were not those assigned by the eight committees appointed by the City Superintendent to investigate the subject—part-time, excessive size of classes, irregular attendance, late entrance in school, sluggish mentality and ignorance of the English language. The principal causes, Dr. Bachman finds, were irregular attendance and late entrance. Inability to use the English language, the report adds, increases only slightly the amount of non-promotion in all the regular grades.

The report finds the course of study too uniform for widely varying classes of pupils, and ill-adapted to the needs of the pupils of the elementary schools. Describing the large amount of absence in the city's schools, Dr. Bachman says:

"Of the 569,612 pupils on register in regular classes June 30, 1911, 382,406, or 67.25 per cent, were absent during the February-June term (1911) ten days and less; 97,512, or 17.15 per cent., 11 to 20 days; 39,891, or 6.93 per cent., 21 to 30 days; 19,297, or 3.39 per cent, 31 to 40 days, and 30,006, or 5.26 per cent., 41 days and above."

Dr. Bachman finds that approximately thirty-eight out of every hundred pupils registered at the close of 1911 were behind in grade, when considered from the standpoint of age, and that many of the children leaving the elementary school permanently have not advanced further than the fifth or sixth year in the course of study. He recommends the establishment of classes with a maximum of forty-five pupils instead of the present haphazard arrangement whereby from thirty to sixty pupils are grouped in a single class, and says:

"It has been figured that the cost of accomplishing this reduction would be approximately $2,500,000 for buildings and probably $40,000 annually for upkeep and maintenance; also for salaries of additional teachers, an annual minimum of not less than $180,000."

Present conditions, including a strong, general demand in the community that each child, whatever his grade, have a whole day's schooling, the report says, "justify the Board of Education in demanding the funds to eliminate part time from all grades." In estimating the cost of accomplishing this elimination of part time classes, Dr. Bachman says:

"Since there were 68,610 children on part time at the end of the February-June term, 1911, to have eliminated all part time from all grades school accommodation would have been required to care for 34,305 pupils. To provide school accommodations for 34,305 pupils, allowing forty-five pupils per room, would require an investment in buildings of not less than $7,620,000, besides the cost of upkeep and maintenance, probably $150,000 annually. This estimate merely indicates, of course, what it would cost to provide 34,305 seats for the corresponding number of part time pupils. To provide this number of seats would, however, not necessarily eliminate part time as of June 30, 1911; the seats must be where the children are, hence, to eliminate part time as it existed June 30, 1911, would doubtless cost much more than the foregoing estimated sum. What it would actually cost is impossible to estimate.

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We repeat—not a penny for publicity until we produce real orders.

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One of our clients, the Standard Gramaphone Appliance Co., makes a device which automatically stops the Victor Talking Machine. They adopted our plan for marketing it, with the result that the money they are now spending for publicity is coming from the *profits on first sales*.

The case cited above is not a rare instance. We are finding new outlets every day for manufacturers' goods, and the cost of obtaining this distribution is very little.

If you are interested in getting in touch with an organization capable of rendering such merchandising service, communicate with

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STUDENTS AT WORK EARNED $37,602

Columbia Men Found Many Ways of Making Expenses During the Vacation.

GIRLS IN BARNARD, $1,198

One Man Became a Sailor, One Preached, Others Taught, and Two Were Subway Guards.

While the majority of the Columbia students were off enjoying their vacations last Summer, some 200 knuckled down to real work and earned $37,602.12. These figures have been recently compiled by the University Committee on Employment for Students. This total is a big increase in that earned by the students registered with the Committee during the Summer of 1911, when double the number of men earned but $25,000.

Columbia's undergraduates got a total of $12,540.40, of which $7,307.34 was made without the assistance of the committee and $5,253.10 with its help. The law students proved the next best reapers with a total of $10,027.57, of which about half was earned independently and half with the assistance of the committee.

The graduate students fell behind their usual record and in spite of much private tutoring failed to make more than $5,477.90. Among these students the committee proved a great assistance, being responsible for getting the men $3,127.47 of this total. The engineering students reported $3,882.08, in spite of the fact that registration in the engineering schools is even larger than that of the college.

Fifteen Barnard girls turned in reports that showed earnings of $1,198. In the Teachers College earnings to the amount of $1,540.80 were reported. The other totals were Medicine $1,180.85, Architecture, $1,085.50, and Extension, $711.

The average earnings to the student in the various schools were: College, $58.14; Law, $102.76; Medicine, $45.71; Applied Science, $17.06; Graduate School, $89.35; Fine Arts, $56.66; Barnard College, $38.66, and Teachers College, $14.25.

One man purchased a number of tickets to the world's series and promptly went in on a little speculation deal which netted him $10. This was enough for a starter, and he then settled down to work in a wire factory for a short time, which netted him $25. He then turned to billing freight, which netted him $35, with $1.50 thrown in for repairing an automobile.

Another man earned $81 by filling pulpits while the regular preachers were out of town. The same man also found time to proctor at examinations, which brought in another $80. A graduate student found a soft berth tutoring a youth in a camp in Maine for four months, reaping $700 free and clear of expenses.

Apparently nothing was too unusual for the Columbia man to tackle. One got a job as a sailor on a coastwise vessel, $18.60 free and clear of his keep for the time.

Many of the students found work to do in the banks of the city, averaging $30 a month at this work, or about $120. One man from the West earned $25 as an ordinary day laborer, while another, who was in the hospital for five weeks, nevertheless managed to earn $210. Of this he earned $75 as a "tree doctor." Another student earned $375 by working sixteen hours a day. Eight hours of this he spent as a clerk in a downtown office, and the other eight he worked in a freight station as a bill clerk. Driving an auto brought a man $100, with $12 made on the side as an election judge. Selling cooking utensils netted a sophomore $200. Two students were platform men in the Subway for part time each day, and earned on the average $30 a month.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Lackawanna's Men Oject to Working with Non-Union Men.

Eight thousand men have gone on strike at the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The strikers are trying to force the mine workers who are not members of the United Mine Workers of America to join the union, though the agreement between the operators and mine workers last May states that the mine workers shall not refuse to work with none-members of the union.

When this was called to the attention of E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Lackawanna Railroad, yesterday, he said:

"This state of affairs emphasizes better than anything I could say the hopelessness of trying to enter into any contractual relations with organized labor."

More than

2,000,000

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The largest circulation ever attained by any magazine in the United States that is bought at its full, regular price for its contents alone. It is never included in cut-rate "club" offers. Premiums are never given to its readers to influence them to buy it.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

Independence Square, Philadelphia

"No! It's too comfortable here"

The temptation to remain at home, in slippered feet, on raw or tempestuous nights becomes an unshakeable resolution when the atmosphere is of that balmy, genial warmth which is sure to be steadily produced —"no matter how the wind doth rave or the night behave" —by those world-famous heating servants

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS — BOILERS

No matter how fiercely bleak winter rages at the doors or howls at the windows, the faster will be the natural flow of warmth to the AMERICAN Radiators to offset the cold. That's the beauty of our way of heating. You need have no fear of the comfort, health protection and safety of the folks at home where this heating outfit is on guard.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators *add to the joy of living* because they banish the work and wear by keeping coal-dirt, ashes and soot out of the living rooms, and they *reduce the cost of living* in their great savings in fuel, lessened doctor bills and absence of repairs.

A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 sq. feet of 38-inch AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $235, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are made from high grade material throughout and should easily outwear the buildings in which they are used. Every part and feature of their construction has been tested and its worth and efficiency definitely established in our big Testing Laboratories, here and abroad—the only exclusive heating laboratories in the world.

The practical values and every-day economies and conveniences of these heating outfits have been demonstrated in thousands and thousands of notable buildings, homes, stores, schools, churches, hospitals, theaters, etc., etc., in nearly every civilized country, and endorsed by leading health officials, engineers and architects. That is why IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are so *fully guaranteed*. Yet they cost no more than ordinary types made without scientific tests of construction and capacity. Accept no substitute.

If you want to make your home a haven of comfort, don't wait until you build but comfort your present house—on farm or in city—with an outfit of IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators. Put in now without disturbing old heaters until ready to start fire in new outfit.

Ask for free book: "Ideal Heating," which proves to you why these outfits are an *investment* —not an expense. Call, phone or write *to-day*.

The fire in an IDEAL Boiler need not be rekindled in an entire heating season. One charging of coal easily lasts through the longest zero night. There can be no fuel waste.

We have also brought out the first genuinely practical, automatic, durable Vacuum Cleaner. ALL the dirt and trash are drawn from the rooms through small iron suction pipe leading to big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. Attach hose to iron suction pipe opening in baseboard of any room, turn an electric button to start the machine in cellar, and with a few gentle strokes of the hollow, magical ARCO WAND, you instantly and thoroughly clean carpets, rugs, floor, walls, ceiling, draperies, moldings, mattresses, drawers, corners, crevices, etc. Put with ease into any old or new dwelling or building. Costs little monthly for electricity to run. Ask for catalog of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner.

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ROYAL OWNERS OF THE PIANOLA

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H. H. Pope Pius X.

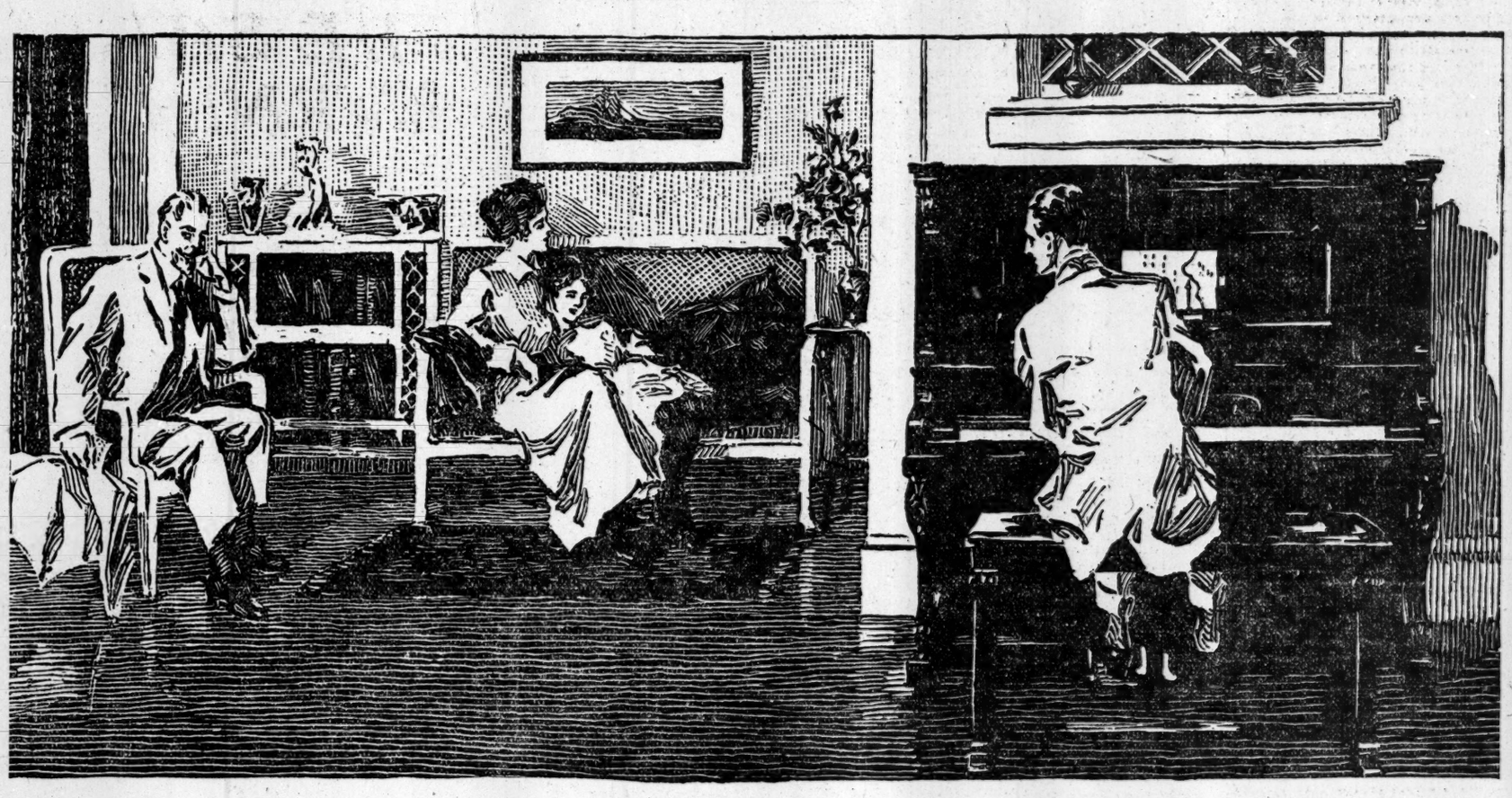
"Music must take rank as the highest of fine arts—as the one which more than any other, ministers to human welfare . . ."
—HERBERT SPENCER

The World's Awakening

Sometimes it happens that a great movement is going on about us—it jostles our own small sphere and we awake to find a marvelous change in some custom or means for enjoyment, that we have been among the last to realize

The world, today, is awakening to an appreciation of music. Composers, teachers, professional musicians, students of domestic sociology have been amazed at the swiftness with which all civilized nations and races have turned during the past decade to this most engaging of all the Arts.

In far away Australia and New Zealand; in the Americas and Europe, this growing interest has been apparent. Even Germany, the classic stronghold of Music, has shown it strongly. France and Italy; Spain and Portugal; Russia and Denmark—Rulers and people alike are turning to Music as never before in history.



Ability to Produce Music Now Available to All

MUSIC has come thus close to the heart of humanity during the past ten years, because Music is now the common possession of all. The day has passed when it was an exclusive accomplishment of the few —when it was other people's music. which the majority listened to.

Today it is the public's own; not heard at an infrequent concert, but produced by the people themselves and enjoyed in the intimate privacy of their *own homes*.

The late Theodore Thomas once said, "Nothing so awakens an interest in Music as helping to make it."

This is true. The musician—the "maker" of music—alone realizes its full charm. His ability adds something to his life that others miss. He would not sacrifice his privilege of appropriating to himself the golden treasures of Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin for anything else the world has to offer.

The invention of the Pianola put this ability at the command of everyone.

As a result, in the world's homes today, music and literature are coming to a common basis. Liszt, Wagner and Mendelssohn are becoming as well-known as Thackeray, Bulwer and Scott.

What is even more significant, in both home and school, the Pianola is beginning to take the same place in the study of music, that printed books hold in the study of literature or languages.

The Fascination of Personally Producing Music

THOSE who have not experienced the fascination of actually playing a musical instrument cannot possibly appreciate it. It is a pleasure unlike all others.

The Pianola puts this pleasure within the reach of everyone. It gives immediate mastery of the piano to its possessor. No matter how little he previously may have known of music, it makes a real musician of him. It bridges the years ordinarily spent in learning how to play and ushers him at once into the full joy of playing.

It gives him a greater technical skill and an infinitely greater repertory than any pianist possesses. And it shows him how to use this skill and this repertory so that even Paderewski himself says of a performance with the Pianola, "It is perfection."

There is no wonder that in the ten years just past, the Pianola has become the most popular musical instrument the world has ever known.

Nine great factories, two of them abroad, have been erected to supply the enormous and constantly increasing demand for it. Branches and agencies for its sale, have been established in practically every city of the world. Everywhere, during the past ten years, people have been buying the Pianola until the problem of supplying them has caused one of the most remarkable business growths in all commercial history.

The Pianola Piano

A remarkable feature connected with the Pianola is the unusual interest taken in it by the leading personages of the different nations. The Rulers of nearly every substantial power, are owners of Pianolas. In England, not only the King, but every Branch of the Royal Family has a Pianola.

The patronage of Royalty and the long list of distinguished owners here and abroad has not made the Pianola great. It but serves to emphasize the extraordinary power of this instrument to give substantial pleasure even to those who have access to the best of everything including music.

The Pianola in its most convenient, modern and popular form, is the Pianola Piano. This is a combination of the piano and the Pianola in one complete, compact instrument, playable both by hand and with a music-roll.

The success of the Pianola Piano since its introduction has been nothing less than phenomenal. This success has inspired many imitations. Not one of these, however, approaches the Pianola Piano either in dependability of construction, delicacy of control, expression features or musical result. The unanimous preference shown for the Pianola Piano by famous musicians, musical educators and discriminating purchasers throughout the world proves that it stands not only supreme but absolutely alone among all instruments of its type.

The STEINWAY, STECK, WHEELOCK, STUYVESANT, STROUD and famous WEBER PIANOLA PIANOS from $550 upwards
A payment of only $25. puts you in possession of a Pianola Piano, the balance may be paid in small monthly instalments.

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GENIUS AND EFFORT

THE idea of guaranteeing titles was, perhaps, an inspiration.

All over this great country others have attempted to follow the same inspiration, but the success has not always been the same.

We have succeeded because we have added to the genius of inspiration the everlasting effort to find out just what our clients want and give it to them to the best of our ability.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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VENUS Write Smoothest, Wear Longest and Erase Cleanest
VENUS Made in Every Degree, Black or Copying
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Write on your business stationery. Ask for soft, medium or hard.

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ELECTRO-SILICON
POLISHING CREAM

for Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum, and all fine metals. Free from acids or other injurious substances.

One trial will convince you it's the Best Cream Polish you ever used.

Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.
Sold by leading dealers.

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

MR. SELIGMAN HOME, CONFIDENT OF WILSON

Currency Reform, He Thinks, Is Most Needed—Europe Laughs at Our "Financial Antics."

HE IS FOR THE INCOME TAX

Afraid Reduced Tariff Will Disappoint the Workingmen—Returns More American Than Ever.

Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, who returned to this country on Saturday on the steamship Amerika from an extended European tour, gave an interview yesterday in which he expressed the greatest confidence in President-elect Wilson. He was sure, he said, that Mr. Wilson would not permit radical legislation detrimental to the business interests of the country to be written into the laws.

Mr. Seligman's statements were of unusual interest, as he made a close study of conditions abroad. He brought back a hopeful message saying that financiers abroad were expecting a speedy termination of the war in the Balkans.

"After March 4," said Mr. Seligman, "the Democratic Party will have an overwhelming majority in the House and a slight majority in the Senate, and they will unquestionably pass some tariff legislation. I have confidence in President-elect Wilson and also in his able lieutenant in the House, Mr. Underwood, and I believe that no very radical bills will be passed.

"The high prices of commodities are not wholly due to our high tariff, as is exemplified in the cost of living in less protective countries abroad. The workingman in our country—and this fact should be emphasized—cannot profit at both ends; that is, high wages and reduced cost of living. As I had been said, he will complain of high prices but revolt at reduced wages. My own impression is that the workingman will be bitterly disappointed at the result of the reduced tariff.

"The tariff and currency reform problems are the two most important pieces of legislation confronting us in the United States. The Democrats, chiefly for political reasons, opposed the Aldrich bill for currency reform in their late platform. The late Currency Reform Commission, made up of able and scientific experts and financiers, devoted two years of unremitting time and labor both here and abroad toward the investigation of this important measure, and the conclusions they reached appealed to the business men of this country and received the approval of the majority of the Chambers of Commerce of the important cities in the United States.

"At present we are the laughing stock of Europe, with money rates suddenly rising to twenty or thirty per cent in the Fall when our crops are being moved. We have much to learn from the European countries and even from our neighbor, Canada, on the subject. We must not forget that, besides seriously impairing our business interests, we are sympathetically disarranging European finance by our financial antics.

"The heads of the important banks in London, Paris, and Berlin, with whom I have conferred on my travels abroad, all consider the financial question as one of the utmost importance.

"Individually I have more confidence in the intelligence, loyalty and courage of our President-elect, Mr. Wilson, than many of my Republican friends. He may appear somewhat radical in his speeches, but I have an abiding confidence that he will veto any pernicious bills that may reach him. The Democratic party is on probation and it realizes this fact. Unless it acts wisely, it tenor of office will be short.

"As to the future of the Republican Party, I confess I am not sufficiently conversant with the present outlook to speak confidently, but I believe that this historic party, so great in the past, so notable in saving the Union when dire peril confronted it, will not and can not be gobbled up, as some believe, by the Progressive, Socialist or any other party or group.

"Negotiations are progressing in London and in Paris for supplying the Balkan States, Turkey, Russia, and China with necessary funds and likely, when peace is declared, the financial markets in Europe will be flooded with such issues and, as there has been a large accumulation and concentration of funds, these issues will be readily absorbed. It is believed that these issues will amount to from three hundred to four hundred millions of dollars.

"While in Paris a prominent banker told me that a wealthy investor in Paris had hoarded $2,000,000 in gold and gold certificates which he holds in expectation of a European complication. This goes to show the reason of the difficulty of getting any gold from the Bank of France, which is anxious to preserve and strengthen its gold reserve.

"I think that the so-called money trust has been pretty well exploded. Mr. Morgan's testimony before the Pujo Committee in Washington has had a wholesome effect abroad, and proved conclusively that the secret of power and leadership in high finance is confidence in the leader's worthiness and capacity. This cannot be given or taken away by Legislation.

"I presume that this coming year will witness the imposition of the income tax by the United States Government.

"Individually, I am in favor of a reasonable and intelligent income tax, perhaps graduated, as is the case in Germany and England. There will unquestionably be difficulties in the proper enforcement in the beginning, but in time this will disappear, as has been the case on the Continent. Of course, the danger will always remain—especially in our country—in the attack against capital by the socialistic element, and the facility and ease in which such income tax can be readily increased as a sop to the laboring or shiftless element.

"We in our country have many interesting problems to solve—some difficult and complicated. I have confidence in the good common sense of our people, and believe that with courage, loyalty and intelligence we will meet these problems and overcome the seeming difficulties. I return to America a better and more confirmed American than when I left here."

DIED IN LAMP FIRE.

Mrs. Sebas Tripped and Blazing Oil Ignited Her Clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 2.—Carrying a lighted lamp, Mrs. George Sebas of Torrington started last night to get some medicine for her husband, who lay helplessly ill. Mrs. Sebas tripped in some manner and fell. The lamp exploded when it struck the floor and the blazing oil ignited the clothing of Mrs. Sebas. She was burned to death. The firemen carried Sebas out of doors and put out the fire before much damage had been done to the house.

CITY PAWNBROKERS FELL EASY VICTIMS

Band with Fake Jewelry Got Thousands of Dolars from the Loan Men.

SECRET MEETING CALLED

Pawnbrokers Didn't Test the Platinum in Chains and Accepted Bogus Gold Wedding Rings.

The pawnbroker's business in this city is confronted with a new peril, if the reports are true that emanated from a secret meeting held the latter part of last week by more than 250 members of the Pawnbrokers' Association in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The secret deliberations, according to the reports, followed the discovery of a new gang of crooks, who, for the last several months had found the pawnbrokers' shops an easy market for fake gold and platinum chains and rings.

At the time of the meeting members of the association who were not aware of the presence in the market of the new product were informed that the bogus articles were manufactured by a syndicate composed of both men and women. The chains, chiefly executed in rope patterns, and having the weight of the 14-karat gold article, have been readily accepted by pawnbrokers after subjecting the supposed gold and platinum composition to the gold test and finding it good. The gold being substantial, it followed in the judgment of these pawnbrokers that the platinum would also stand the test. Hence, sums of from $35 to $50 each were advanced on the chains by the pawnshop men, who estimated their bargains in platinum at the present price of $2.75 a pennyweight.

The cue to the new game, however, was picked up by one pawnbroker who inadvertently tested a second time a gold chain on which he advanced $40 to a young lady, supposedly a member of the fager band. A drop of the testing acid trickled over an exposed surface of the supposed platinum and left of it only a queer blotch of colors. A closer inspection revealed the substance as platinoid.

Straightway the news of the discovery was passed around among the pawnshops with the result that in many of them large quantities of the fake chains were found.

The pawnbrokers were also swamped with rings of different patterns. So good were the imitation wedding rings that they were accepted for loans of from 75 cents to $1, only to have their real value revealed as about 15 or 20 cents.

The loan men who have been in the business for years, and who have prided themselves on being able to detect a genuine article of jewelry by feeling the surface, have finally admitted that they have been outwitted. In particular, one pawnbroker is said to have confessed to his colleagues at the secret deliberation last week that he had fallen a victim at least fifteen times.

The result is that nearly every pawnbroker in the city is assorting his goods, apprehensive lest he may have some goods that he will have to keep. They say they are losers by thousands of dollars, but hereafter they will take extra precautions before advancing a loan.

Makes Security Sure

The best partner a fire insurance policy ever had—a **Pyrene Fire Extinguisher.**

Brass and Nickel Plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Write for Free Booklet.

Weight 5 lbs. filled.
Size 3 in. in diameter; 14 in. long.
Always ready for use.

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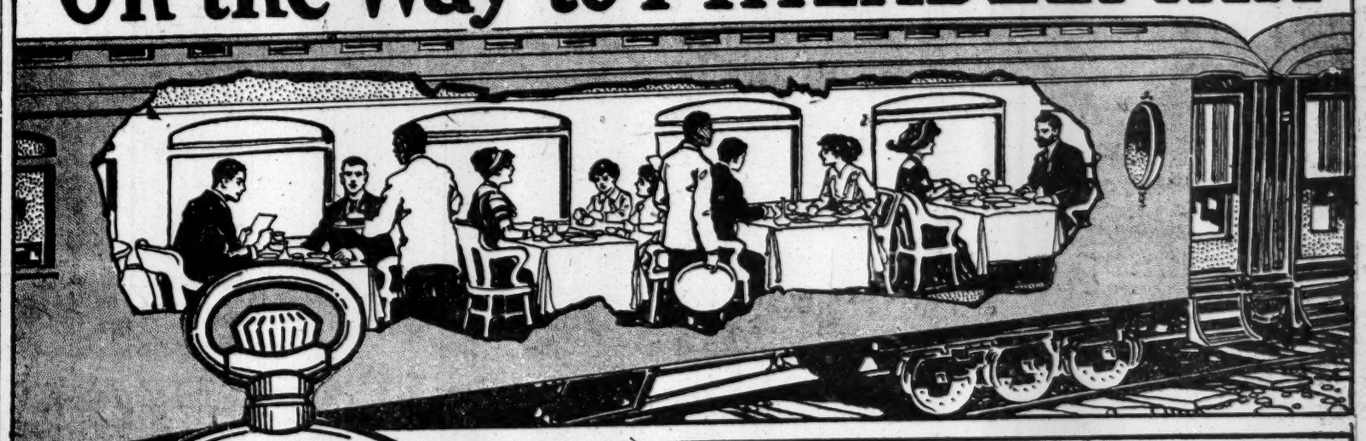
Broadway, cor. 36th St, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Greeley 3461.

"On the Way to PHILADELPHIA"



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A DELICIOUS Breakfast, Luncheon or Dinner is served en route on these "Diners de Luxe." Hard coal, no smoke, absolute cleanliness and scrupulous attention to details of service, make dining a pleasant relaxation on the On Time Road.

A train every hour on the hour

from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. from Liberty Street; also at midnight, with sleepers. 10 minutes before the hour from West 23rd St.

Your watch is your time table
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BUICK MOTOR CARS ARE THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL AUTOMOBILES MUST BE MEASURED

Equipped Touring Cars $1050 $1285 $1650 F. O. B. Factory.

THE Buick ENDURANCE

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CHALLENGE

Buick Cars hold the greatest proven endurance and mileage records. We have repeatedly challenged and here again CHALLENGE any other company selling motor cars to furnish names and addresses of as many owners who have run their cars 25,000, 50,000, 75,000 or 100,000 miles. When you go out to purchase a motor car put this statement to a test. Mileage determines the value of your automobile investment.

Buick Performance Counts

Buick Cars hold the world's record for endurance and long life. Twenty Buick Cars have run 2,286,000 miles, a distance of over ninety times around the globe.

Buick Reserve Power is Acknowledged Wherever Motor Cars Are Run

Buick endurance is largely due to reserve power, and reserve power is the result of correct design, good materials, careful workmanship and the knowledge we have gained by experience during the last nine years, while building 111,000 Buick Cars in our own shops, the largest automobile factory in the world.

Buick Cars climb nearly all the hills on high gear, and easily develop fifty miles per hour speed. Other moderate price cars change gears when any real hills are encountered, and strain to do forty miles per hour speed. This steady drain on their vitality dooms them to a short life.

Reserve Power

If Buick Cars which are more flexible are only required to travel as far and as fast, they do the work much easier, change gears less and use less gas. This explains why Buick Cars give satisfactory service for thousands of miles after other moderate price cars are worn out, and why they give as much power after two or three years' use as 90 per cent. of the moderate-priced cars give when new.

Buick the Best Investment

Buick Cars will run 1,000 or 100,000 miles over hills or any roads with more certainty and on less fuel than any motor cars that receive the same care.

If any car is entitled to a buyer's choice, on the ground of reputation, mileage value, flexibility, finish and achievement, it is the BUICK. 1913 Buicks more thoroughly and more completely outclass other moderate price cars than ever before.

Owners That Investigate

The New York and Boston Fire Departments have recently given us repeat orders for 1913 Buick Cars. The Fire Department of 40 other large cities are now using Buick Cars.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, STANDARD OIL CO., WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., FIFTH AVE. COACH CO., and hundreds of other equally discriminating purchasers use Buick Cars.

Guarantee

The Buick one-year guarantee and no-charge monthly inspection system is backed by a financially responsible branch house that will cheerfully care for your car after you become a customer of the Buick Motor Company. The knowledge we have gained while building up the greatest automobile retail business in New York is worth your serious consideration.

Demonstrations

Let a demonstration in a Buick Car over the hills of the Buick Route be the standard by which you judge all automobiles. We furnish fur coats and robes that will keep you warm, and Buick Cars run well in any weather.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

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The Evening Post Saturday Magazine NEW YORK

An Illustrated Magazine
FOR THE SATURDAY EDITION OF
The New York Evening Post

ON February 8th next, the New York Evening Post will begin the publication on Saturdays of an illustrated magazine, a periodical of sixteen pages with four cover pages, the outside covers to be in colors. This Evening Post Saturday Magazine will be part of the regular Saturday issue of The Evening Post, which, on Saturdays only, will thereafter sell for five cents a copy, and the new section will **not** be sold separately. It will set a new standard for publications of this kind, in interest, beauty of typography, and illustrations, and its cover designs will include the work of leading American artists.

Its contents will be up to the standard ever maintained by The Evening Post, regardless of cost. The keynote will be entertainment—the kind of illustrated weekly which will make a broad appeal, and be a welcome visitor in every household. From time to time the illustrated magazine will contain features of special interest to women and to children. Few, if any, newspapers give so much solid and entertaining reading matter as does The Evening Post in its Saturday issues. The first number of the Saturday Magazine will have a superbly designed cover by Taber Sears, the well-known artist. It will contain the opening chapters of a Cape Cod novel, full of humor, by Sarah P. McL. Green, who made herself famous some years ago with the success of her first book, "Cape Cod Folks." The new novel is entitled "Everbreeze," and goes with a swing and dash. It is illustrated by Relyea, whose drawings are familiar to readers of Scribner's, Harper's, and the Century. A serial fiction story will be a regular feature of the magazine. A group of short, humorous stories and sketches, by Stephen Leacock, is being illustrated by R. B. Fuller, whose work has been well received in Life, and a number of special articles are under way, by well-known authors.

The Evening Post Saturday Magazine will make a feature of Fashion pictures of distinction, and will pay careful attention to pictures of the best offerings on the New York stage. It will carry frequently a page of humorous drawings, and will publish short stories of sparkle, dash, and action. Sports will be adequately treated in photographic effects, and the character-stories of men and women who have "done something," so long a feature of the Saturday issues of The Evening Post, will be continued with the addition of the portraits of those so treated.

The Evening Post Saturday Magazine will **not** be syndicated to other newspapers. It will be the exclusive property of the New York Evening Post, and its entire contents will be protected by copyright.

The size of the illustrated magazine section will be 10⅝ x 15¼ inches, and its column measure will be such as to permit of its accepting the same advertising copy as is prepared for and used in such magazines as the Associated Sunday Magazine, Collier's, Saturday Evening Post, Harper's Weekly, etc. The closing day for the cover pages will be two weeks in advance of the day of publication, and for inside pages one week in advance.

Mr. Henry Edward Rood, for ten years a member of the editorial staff of Harper's Monthly Magazine, will be responsible for the editorial conduct of The Evening Post Illustrated Magazine section, and Mr. Charles Edwin Jones, for several years with the Munsey magazines, will be its advertising manager.

As the Magazine is to be a section or part of the regular Saturday edition of The Evening Post, the management is able to guarantee a circulation for the first issue of not less than thirty thousand copies.

The Edition will necessarily be limited, therefore to be sure of getting a copy place order with your newsdealer **now.**

NEW YORK **The Evening Post** NEW YORK
Price 5 Cents
ON SATURDAYS ONLY

INDIANS TO PLAY DARTMOUTH HERE

New York May Witness Big Football Game at Polo Grounds.

Since last Fall, when the Dartmouth athletic authorities surmised that they would be dropped by Harvard, there has been much speculation about who would take the Crimson's place at the big game of the year for the Dartmouth team. During the holidays a man prominent in Dartmouth football had a conference here with Glen Warner, the Carlisle coach, with the result that it is stated that the Green Mountain team and the Indians will play a big game at Boston or New York next Fall.

New York City has not had a big football game in several seasons, Princeton and Dartmouth being the last of the big teams to play at the Polo Grounds. With the completion of the big stadium at the Polo grounds the club officials, it is stated, are very anxious to attract one of the big college games as an annual feature. There is no doubt about it being a great drawing card, all of the big universities have large alumni associations here.

The seating capacity at the Polo Grounds affords accommodations for a larger crowd than any park in this country aside, perhaps, from the Harvard stadium, and there is no doubt that a football game would be a big feature here. It is believed that when Coach Glen Warner was here last Saturday with Jim Thorpe that he discussed the probability of a game here next Fall with the officials of the New York club, although that matter was kept very quiet.

There is a stronger probability, however, that Dartmouth and the Indians will play in Boston next Fall, where Dartmouth has a large following. The plan is to hold the game at Fenway Park, the grounds of the Boston Red Sox, on the same date that Harvard will be playing Princeton at Princeton. Both teams are such a strong attraction in the Hub it is believed that the game would pack the baseball park.

QUIET WEEK IN BOXING.

No Important Bouts Are Scheduled for Greater New York Clubs.

The boxing game is in for a quiet session this week with no bouts on the card that will attract more than passing attention. Three of the largest clubs of the city—the Garden A. C., the Fairmont A. C., and the Empire A. C.—have no shows arranged, and patrons of the sport will have to content themselves with bouts between boxers not generally ranked among the top-notchers of their class. The usual number of shows have been arranged, however, and there will be plenty of boxing, although it does not loom up strongly from the standpoint of quality.

The biggest event on the week's card is scheduled for Thursday night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, where One Round Hogan of California will mix with Johnny Lore of the west side in the main event of ten rounds. Hogan was regarded as a championship contender several months ago, but lately he has failed to show any form indicative of high rank in the lightweight division. He has won two bouts in Brooklyn during the past month, but neither of his opponents stood very high in the class. In Lore, Hogan will face a boy who has been making rapid strides during the past year and a challenger of Willie Rutchie. Lore has not shown the cleverness that marked Hogan's work when he first came to New York, but the west side boy is more aggressive, and has shown himself a better fighting machine than the Californian. The management has scheduled two six-round bouts in which Louis Ducasse and Georges Jeanniot, the La Savate artists, will figure against Americans. These bouts will have to be regular boxing matches, as the State Athletic Commission has gone on record as opposing bouts showing the La Savate system against boxing.

Lore is also scheduled to take part in the only other bout of any prominence on the week's card. At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem to-night the west sider will oppose Knockout Sweeney, another New York boxer, who has just returned from a victorious campaign through the South. This will be Sweeney's début as a lightweight.

Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, has been announced as a contender at one of the Brooklyn clubs, but he has not yet arrived in New York, and it is not expected that the bout will be staged. A Brooklyn featherweight named Driscoll was picked for his opponent, but the champion would hardly have to extend himself for such a bout if it goes through.

The Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn will put on its usual weekly show on Wednesday night, with three ten-round bouts as the feature of the card. On Friday night the New Polo Athletic Association will put on a show in which local boxers will figure in all the bouts.

The Atlantic Garden Athletic Club of the lower east side has postponed its show scheduled for Wednesday night between Young Brown of the east side and Leach Cross. A delay in getting the license caused the club to postpone its show for one week.

The usual week-end shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont and the Sharkey Athletic Clubs of New York and at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

Amateur boxers will have no chance to display their skill during the coming week, but they will be unusually busy next week, as tournaments have been arranged for amateur bouts on four of the six nights. The Long Island Athletic Club will begin a tournament on Monday night, and conclude on Tuesday with contests at 108, 115, 125, and 135 pounds. On Wednesday and Friday nights the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will conduct its fourth tournament of the season for boxers of 105, 115, 125, 135, and 145 pounds. Besides the usual awards to the boxers, a point trophy will be offered for the club scoring the greatest number of victories.

SIGNS FRENCH CHAMPIONS.

Ledoux and Carpentier Coming Here for Bouts at Local Club.

Dan McKetrick, matchmaker of the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, who sailed for Europe last week to sign up several European champions to box here, cabled yesterday that he had signed up Charley Ledoux, the French bantamweight champion, and Georges Carpentier, the French middleweight. McKetrick will bring both boxers to this country when he returns the latter part of this month. Willie Lewis, who is under McKetrick's management, is scheduled to box Adrien Hogan, the French welterweight star, at Paris on Feb. 14, and McKetrick expects to sail for America two days later.

Ledoux is anxious to secure a bout with Johnny Coulon, the bantamweight champion, and the club will endeavor to sign up the latter before Ledoux's arrival. Carpentier will probably be matched with either Leo Houck or Eddie McGoorty. The Frenchman came to America last year, but departed without getting into the ring with any of the American boxers. Since that time he has been defeated by Frank Klaus and Billy Papke, and he won from Willie Lewis in twenty rounds. He is regarded capable enough to show up favorably against the American middleweights in ten-round bouts.

McKetrick will sail for England to-day and make an effort to sign up Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion. When in Paris here McKetrick intended to secure Bombardier Wells, but the latter is now on the sea, coming over here to box Manager Billy Gibson at the Garden A. C., where he did all his boxing when here before.

No mention was made in the cable regarding the Johnson-Jeannette match, which was one of the principal objects of McKetrick's trip abroad, so it is thought that he is not meeting with much success in his efforts to get the Grand Prix date for the Hoboken negro against the champion. Johnson has declared within the last few days that he prefers to box Palzer, although he notified McKetrick two weeks ago that he was ready to box Jeannette. Palzer sailed for Europe Saturday with his manager, Tom O'Rourke, to testify in a libel suit brought by the latter against an English publication, and he will probably remain abroad if O'Rourke gets the date which McKetrick is trying to secure. Johnson's attitude is the natural one, in view of the fact that Jeannette would prove a far more difficult opponent than O'Rourke's white heavyweight.

HOW BROOKLINE GOT EVENT.

Difficulties Overcome to Get Open Tournament for the Country Club.

Only through a chain of circumstances by which difficulties practically settled themselves it has been decided that the National open golf championship will be held over the links of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., on Sept. 17 and 18, and in it will be entered Edward Ray, the British open champion, and Harry Vardon, five times holder of the title. Moreover, George Duncan, one of the leading British "pros," is likely to be here. It will be interesting to the average golfer to know, however, that the course for the open championship was on the point of being changed.

A few days after the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, at which Brookline was selected and the dates set for June 4 and 5, Robert C. Watson, President of the U. S. G. A., received word from Vardon and Ray that if the tournament were held in August they would come over. The Brookline Club, however, replied to the inquiry as to whether or not a change would be agreeable that the course in August was not in proper condition. The third week in September was suggested as a time, but this seemed to make it impossible for Vardon and Ray to visit America. It was then that Charles B. Macdonald, President of the National Golf Links of America, offered the U. S. G. A. the use of that famous course for the tournament. Here seemed to be a solution of the difficulty, and a letter was sent to the fifty-four delegates entitled to vote at the annual meeting requesting their pleasure. Following is Watson's letter:

"A complication has arisen in regard to the place and dates for holding the open championship. The course awarded the event is the Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The dates set for the tournament are June 4 and 5. It now appears that if the event takes place on June 4 and 5 J. J. McDermott, the present open champion, and a number of other well-known professionals will not be able to play in it, as they intend to take part in the British open championship in June. Consequently, the absence of a number of our best players will detract from the interest and real importance of the tournament.

"I have also received a cablegram from London stating that if the event be held in August or later Vardon and Ray will take part in it. Brookline Country Club states that it will be impossible to hold the open championship on their course during August, as it will not be in proper condition. They are willing to hold it in the latter part of September or October.

"The French open championship begins Oct. 13, and Vardon and Ray undoubtedly will wish to take part in it as usual, so that they would not be able to play in the American open championship if it were held in the latter part of September or the first week in October. If the tournament were held on Sept. 17 and 18 perhaps the two celebrated English professionals would play in it. However, C. B. Macdonald has very kindly offered the National Golf Links of America to the United States Golf Association for the open championship at any time during the month of August if the association should wish to hold the event during that month. He states that the course will be in excellent condition at that time. They have installed a new extensive watering system to keep the entire fairway in good order throughout the golfing season. This course, as every one knows, is a severe but fair test of golf, as one on which the best player wins. It would be interesting to see the result of a seventy-two-hole stroke competition at the National with our best professionals pitted against Vardon and Ray.

"By August J. J. McDermott, Tom McNamara, Alec Smith, M. J. Brady, Alec Campbell, Fred McLeod, Jack Hutchinson, Gilbert Nichols, and H. H. Barker will have returned to the United States, and can take part in the American open championship.

"Kindly delegate, and having voted on the choice of the club to hold this event at the last annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, I wish you to give me your vote on the subject as to whether the open championship shall be held at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., on Sept. 17 and 18, with the chance that Vardon and Ray may not be able to take part in it at that time, or shall the event be awarded to the National Golf Links of America, the tournament to take place in August?

"Mr. Macdonald states that the National course can provided proper accommodation for the professionals if the championship should be held on that course. Let me hear from you as soon as possible."

It is understood on good authority that the mail vote of the delegates was almost unanimously in favor of the change. However, the situation was further affected, and incidentally simplified, when Watson received a day or two ago another cable message from the famous Britons to the effect that the September dates would be agreeable to them. This, of course, practically settled the matter, so that all that is necessary at present is the sanction of the Executive Committee in the change of time from June 4 and 5 to Sept. 17 and 18 for the Country Club.

IRVING DEFEATS DAVIS.

National Squash Championship Tourney Reaches Third Round.

Only one match for the National Squash tennis championship was played yesterday in the courts of the Princeton Club, Gramercy Park, when L. du Pont Irving, Ardsley Club, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, in two out of three sets by the scores of 15—5, 7—15, 18—15. This brings the tournament down to the semi-finals, which may be played on Wednesday, with George Whitney, Harvard Club, and E. S. Wington, Harvard Club, as the remaining contenders.

Although Irving won two sets to one, the contest was a close one, with the players evenly matched. From the opening service in the first set, Irving held the upper hand, and kept at a safe distance ahead of his opponent.

Davis appeared to better advantage in the second set and increased his speed materially. He hit the ball hard around the court, and met his opponent's service with skill and deadly effect. Irving started a rally, but it was too late, and Davis won, 7—5.

The third and deciding set brought out a brilliant display. The pair alternated in the lead, and each pulled himself out of tight places. The contest was a stirring one, and was carried to deuce before Irving was returned the winner by the score of 18—15. The summary:

National Squash Championship.—Third Round—L. du Pont Irving, Ardsley Club, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, 15—5, 7—15, 18—15.

STAR JUMPERS TO COMPETE.

Adamses and Goehring to Try for Record at N. Y. A. C. Games.

The standing high jump which has been added to the programme of the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 12, was framed in order to give the Adams boys, Platt and Ben, and Leo Goehring of the Mohawk A. C. another opportunity to better the existing mark at the game, which was recently broken by Platt Adams, when he is said to have jumped 5 feet 4½ inches, a feat never before accomplished on a board floor. Each of the trio anticipates doing a better performance in the Garden, where the floor is of a springy nature.

The three men will be recalled as the trio who won all three places in the event at the Olympic games in Stockholm, so that the contest will have all the appearance of a supplementary world's titular event. The contest will be a limited handicap, with three inches as the greatest allotment, so that none but the best of the other high jumpers is expected to put in an appearance.

The programme will consist of sixteen events in all, the chief running race of which promises to be the intercity relay, in which the Boston Athetic Association team and the New York Athletic Club will be arrayed against one another. There will also be a one-mile relay for clubs, college, and other associations, and a one-mile relay for preparatory school students. The scratch events will be a five-mile run, invitation, and a 440-yard novice race. For the handicap men the following will be provided: 70 yards, 300 yards, 880 yards, one mile, 16-pounds shot put, running high jump, pole vault, one-mile walk, 70-yard hurdle.

RESULTS OF SOCCER GAMES.

After winning eight straight games in the Metropolitan League series and keeping their goal from being penetrated, the Fulton F. C. were humbled for the first time yesterday afternoon at Chelsea Park by the Albion F. C., by the score of 5 goals to 0.

Handicapped by the absence of several of their best players the Camerons went down to defeat at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, at the hands of the Clan McDonalds by the score of 3 goals to 0.

The Critchleys went down to defeat yesterday at the hands of the Brooklyn Celtics at Celtic Oval, Brooklyn, by the score of 2 goals to 0.

At Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, the New York Celtics defeated the Clan McKenzie by 4 goals to 1.

At Yonkers the St. George F. C. lost their league game with the Hollywood eleven by 3 goals to 0.

H. Shanholdt scored all 3 goals for Columbia Oval against the Longfellow F. C. in their league match at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn. The Longfellow team did not score.

At Jasper Oval the Clan McDuffs beat the Anglo-Saxons by 4 goals to 1.

Battling in a high wind at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, the German F. C. defeated an eleven of the Over-Seas F. C. in a section championship game by the score of 5 to 0.

YANKEES HAVE STAR PITCHER IN SCHULZ

Savannah Southpaw Won 25 Games and Lost 12 Last Season.

In Al Schulz, the strapping, big, left-handed pitcher from Savannah, the New York Americans landed one of the most promising minor league pitchers who played in the South last season. Schulz is a six-footer and weighs 182 pounds. He proved a tireless worker in the South Atlantic League, and took part in forty-three games, several more than any other twirler on that circuit.

Schulz had a reputation of being an "iron man," and he was always waiting on the bench ready to go to the relief of any of the other pitchers on the Savannah club who were being hit hard. Schulz joined the Yankees at the close of last season, and Manager Wolverton predicted a great future for him. It is believed that under Manager Chance's teaching Schulz will make rapid progress as a pitcher.

He is 23 years old, and pitched in Savannah for two seasons. His record last year was 25 games won and 12 defeats. Schulz is very anxious to make good with the Yankees, and yesterday President Farrell received a letter from him stating that he hoped that the training trip to Bermuda would put him in such excellent shape that he would be permitted to pitch the opening game against Washington at the Polo Grounds on April 17. Schulz has plenty of ambition, which is one of the things that Chance likes in a player, and he is always willing to work. One of the things of which he boasts is that he has never had a sore arm.

A glance over Schulz's record in the box last year with Savannah will show some interesting facts. He took part in 43 games, of which 37 were full contests. He won 25 and was beaten in 12, but he pitched a total of 371 innings, more than any other boxman in the league, and 1,241 batsmen faced him. He was found for 243 safe hits, also 96 runs, while he gave 110 bases on balls, struck out 318 men, hit 17, made 8 wild pitches, and 1 balk. In his percentage of games won the figures were .675. Schulz is also something of a batter, and last year had an average of .248.

When Jim Thorpe came here Saturday to sign a Giant contract, he brought with him a letter from the former President of the Fayetteville, N. C., Club, declaring the Indian a free agent. This sets at rest all question about Thorpe's being a free agent. When the Eastern Carolina League became defunct, Thorpe and several of the other players wanted to be certain that they were free agents, and got letters from the President of the Fayetteville Club to that effect. Since the league disbanded in 1910, Thorpe has not played professional ball. He practiced one day, he said, with the Oklahoma City team just for exercise, but did not get into a game.

The future of the Jersey City Club of the International League is still a question of doubt, for Hugh McBreen has not yet disposed of his stock in the club. It is stated on pretty good authority that President Frank Farrell of the Yankees would buy the club to use as a "farm" for his New York team if he could get the Jersey City property at the right price. The price named to Mr. Farrell was said to be too high for the Yankee owner to consider.

McBreen is getting President McAleer of the Boston Red Sox very much interested in the club, and the Boston owner may buy it and put Hugh Duffy in as manager. McAleer has already made a proposition to Duffy, and the deal will go through probably if Duffy will consent to buy a fourth interest in the club. Duffy is just now out of a position, and may take up McAleer's offer.

Brooklyn takes its share of the credit for Frank Chance having landed in New York as manager. It seems that last Fall, when Chance was released by Chicago, President Ebbets and his Board of Directors were seriously thinking of engaging Chance to lead the Superbas. The Directors held several sessions and talked over the advisability of getting a successor for Manager Bill Dahlen. There was much criticism against the Dodger leader because he did not have the club higher in the race, but friends of Dahlen pointed out that Dahlen had built up an entirely new team of young players and had really not had a fair chance to show what he could do with his promising material. So it was decided to re-engage Dahlen and give him another chance. Therefore, Brooklyn did not carry on any negotiations with Chance, and left the field open for the Yankees to get him. President Ebbets was one of the first club owners to waive claim on Chance and give him an opportunity to get out of the National League.

CHAMPION BULLDOG ARRIVES.

Arnold Lawson Brings Best of Breed from England.

Arnold Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, arrived in New York yesterday aboard the Amerika of the Hamburg-American Line. He brought over six of the best bulldogs obtainable in England, and will exhibit them in the Westminster Kennel Club show at the Grand Central Palace, beginning Feb. 10, and also at the Boston show one week later. Included in the collection is Champion Centaur, four and a half years old, and said to be the best English bulldog in the world. Champion Centaur has defeated every dog in England when exhibited there.

The dogs imported by Mr. Lawson, in addition to Champion Centaur, include Champion Beamish Blunderbuss, said to be the best heavyweight in the world, and Irish Boy. The latter scored one victory over Beamish Blunderbuss, but lost three times to the champion. The other dogs are Juanita, Madora, and Supreme. Mrs. Arnold Lawson, who accompanied her husband, brought over two Pekingese dogs, Noswal and Neto.

Mr. Lawson said he had searched throughout England in order to get the best stock possible. He thinks he has corraled all the champions. He declined to state the price paid for the six bulldogs, but a recent statement from dog experts estimates the latest Lawson purchases at $12,500. Mr. Lawson is esthusiastic over his new dogs, and said:

"There are no good bulls left in England. I have them all with me. Undoubtedly this statement will be criticised when it is reported in London, but it is true, nevertheless. I have the best bulldog in the world, and my other dogs are almost as good."

INTERNATIONAL SKATING.

The Russian and Norwegian Champions Win the Main Events.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.—In the international skating races here to-day the Russian, Ippolitow, won the 5,000 meters event in 8 minutes 43 4-10 seconds.

Mathiesen, the Norwegian champion, won the 1,500 meters in 2 minutes 22 1-10 seconds.

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

The principal interest in the Harlem Navy Handball League's tournament yesterday centred about the games played between the teams of the Union and Lone Star Clubs on the former's court. Lone Star had maintained its lead from the beginning of the tourney and its supporters expected at least an even break with Union. The home team, however, experienced little difficulty in winning all of the six games played, jumping into the lead, while Lone Star dropped into third place. Metropolitan and Nassau met on the outdoor court of the Metropolitan Club, the home team winning six straight games, thereby passing Lone Star and going into second place. On the Nonpareil court, Nonpareil took four out of six games from Hudson. This gives Nonpareil a lead over Nassau. The scores:

Union—Lyons and Kirby, 21—21; Ryan and Berry, 21—21; Groden and Hayden, 21—21.

Lone Star—Lichtenstadter and Rosenthal, 1—5; Ablowich and Schwab, 17—10; Peyser and Seiras, 16—11.

Nonpareil—Dux and Loeser, 21—21; Schwartz and Palmer, 21—21; Kennaugh and Steinkamp, 10—12.

Hudson—G. Hessler and De Witt, 12—13; Cunneen and G. Kunz, Jr., 8—17; Kurtz and Lee, 21—21.

Metropolitan—Walsh and Weston, 21—21; Hyland and Metz, 21—21; Murphy and Hines, 21—21.

Nassau—Holmes and Borchers, 10—11; Stivers and Conkling, 9—11; Kohler and Southard, 13—0.

Standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Union	20	4	Hudson	8	16
Metropolitan	22	8	Nonpareil	9	21
Lone Star	20	10	Nassau	5	25

CANNOT ACCEPT PRIZES.

Swedish Authorities Still Undecided What to Do About Thorpe.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Mail's Gothenberg correspondent says it is the opinion of M. Hellstrom, Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, that the athletic prizes cannot be taken from Thorpe, and the protest to be of any value ought to have been lodged one month after the conclusion of the games.

Sigfrid Edstrom, Chairman of the Olympic Games Organization Committee, says he is of the same opinion. "We received a written notification from the Amateur Athletic Union certifying Thorpe was an amateur."

W. Beach Thomas, ex-President of the Oxford University Club, writing to The Daily Mail on English amateur athletic associations' scheme for producing an effective British team for the Berlin Olympic games, speaks of the value of copying American methods, and says:

"Both Germans and Swedes are going direct to the Americans for information on the art of throwing and jumping. Photographs are being taken of the right attitude as practiced by record makers, and even men of science are being called in to work out a formula of the stress and energy and acceleration we saw at Stockholm last year.

"It is as useless for us to compete against people who study questions in this way as it would be to try and play a fiddle without specialists to help us in the technique.

"We have really studied only the art of rowing in a scientific way, and organizers of the new cult of athletics desire above all else to set athletics working in the right style, as are all our rowing men.

"It is a greatly discussed question whether this can be done without going to America or Sweden for our first lessons."

It may be necessary for the A. A. U. authorities to explain to Secretary Hellstrom and the other Swedish athletic solons how impossible it is for any athletic authority in this country or for Thorpe even to keep the prizes won at the Olympic games by the Indian. Thorpe automatically disqualified himself and was a professional at the time he competed in the Olympic games, and by virtue of this fact was ineligible to take part in any amateur contests. It was not a case of a protested athlete at all, and because of the peculiar way Thorpe's amateur career came to an end has bewildered European athletic authorities.

WAGNER'S GREAT RECORD.

Pirates' Shortstop in His Seventeenth Year as a Major Leaguer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 2.—When Honus Wagner signed his 1913 contract a few days ago he entered his seventeenth year in the National League. Wagner is now the oldest player in the National League in point of service. And incidentally he led the shortstops in 1912. The oldest and the best—that is Wagner's record. Fred Clarke, Pirate manager, had Wagner topped by one year in the majors, but Clarke retired from the game at the close of the 1911 season, and the Dutchman became the patriarch. Wagner joined the Louisville Club July 19, 1897. He came to Pittsburgh when Barney Dreyfuss brought the old Louisville franchise and players to Smoketown. Wagner, therefore, has had only one boss in the majors.

In the years he has been capering about the fields Wagner has led the league in batting eight times. There were seasons, too, when he led in base stealing, number of runs scored, long hits, &c. One year he led in seven departments of the game. And right now there are not many who go faster than the "Flying Dutchman."

Next in line in consecutive service is Jimmy Sheckard, the Cub outfielder. Strangely enough, Sheckard started as a shortstop with the Brooklyns, Sept. 14, 1897, while two months before Wagner started as an outfielder. Hans hadn't a peer in the outer garden, but as a shortfielder Jimmy Sheckard was a shine. Wagner was shoved short to fill the shoes of "Bones" Ely, whom many consider the greatest fielding shortstop of all time. But even the famous "Bones" never performed the wonders that Wagner has displayed both at home and abroad.

Sheckard has few equals as an outfielder. In 1897 he played thirteen games with Brooklyn, eleven in short field. In eleven games he had 17 put outs, 46 assists, and 21 errors, an average of .750. Those figures explain why Sheckard moved out of the shortstopping job.

It is a question if any player will ever equal Wagner's stick record. The batting records of the two ancient ones follow:

WAGNER'S RECORD.

Club.	Year.	R.	Hits.	S.B.	Av.
Louisville	1897	38	83	22	.344
Louisville	1898	80	180	24	.305
Louisville	1899	102	197	36	.359
Pittsburgh	1900	107	201	34	.380
Pittsburgh	1901	100	196	48	.352
Pittsburgh	1902	105	177	43	.329
Pittsburgh	1903	97	182	46	.355
Pittsburgh	1904	97	171	53	.349
Pittsburgh	1905	114	199	57	.363
Pittsburgh	1906	103	175	53	.339
Pittsburgh	1907	98	180	61	.350
Pittsburgh	1908	100	201	53	.354
Pittsburgh	1909	92	168	53	.339
Pittsburgh	1910	97	178	24	.320
Pittsburgh	1911	87	158	29	.324
Pittsburgh	1912	91	181	26	.324
Grand totals		16	1,501	2,827	636	.342

SHECKARD'S RECORD.

Club.	Year.	R.	Hits.	S.B.	Av.
Brooklyn	1897	12	16	2	.328
Brooklyn	1898	51	119	8	.290
Baltimore	1899	106	160	78	.208
Brooklyn	1900	74	92	34	.305
Brooklyn	1901	116	197	42	.353
Brooklyn	1902	84	131	25	.273
Brooklyn	1903	90	171	67	.332
Brooklyn	1904	70	121	21	.289
Brooklyn	1905	58	140	23	.292
Chicago	1906	90	144	30	.262
Chicago	1907	76	129	31	.267
Chicago	1908	54	93	18	.231
Chicago	1909	81	134	15	.255
Chicago	1910	82	130	22	.256
Chicago	1911	121	149	32	.276
Chicago	1912	85	128	15	.245
Grand totals		16	1,259	2,044	463	.264

Finalists for Three-Cushion Tourney.

With the elimination rounds concluded, there are now twelve amateur billiardists left to contest the round-robin three-cushion billiard tournament, the first round starting to-night at Doyle's Academy. The first match will be between two scratch men, Neil McKenzie and Frank Henry, each figured at 28. The other entrants are: H. Franzen, 28; W. Thompson, 28; C. Adair, 25; C. Byers, 23; F. Isherwood, 22; N. Collins, 22; E. Birs, 22; A. Rossi, 22; J. Taylor, 20, and C. Nettles, 20.

Bushwick Church's New "Gym."

The new gymnasium of the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will be opened on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The new building, which will be fully equipped with all kinds of apparatus, will be one of the best appointed institutions of its kind in the section and will afford every opportunity for the development of gymnastics and athletics. The committee has planned to have several persons prominent in athletic work of the Board of Sunday Schools present at the opening exercises.

Sutton Beats Tom Gallagher.

In anticipation of his championship challenge match at 18.2 balkline next Wednesday night against Willie Hoppe, George Sutton in a test yesterday with Tom Gallagher at Daly's Academy succeeded in beating the famous shortstop by a score of 400 to 345. Sutton made an average of 16 16-24, with high runs of 82, 56, and 42, while Gallagher averaged 15 and made best breaks of 74, 53, and 36. During his 24 innings Sutton made ten runs in double figures, the lowest of which was 19.

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

Entry blanks are out for the annual games of the Mohawk A. C., to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Feb. 21. Diamond prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third men in the following events: Sixty-five yard dash, 300-yard run, three-quarter-mile run, four-mile run, all of which are handicaps; 65-yard dash and one-mile run for novices; bicycle race, medley relay for smaller clubs, and standing high jump, with 3-inch limit.

The Batterman athletic games will be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory March 12, some of the features of which will be team fencing, tug of war, gymnastics, wrestling, relay, bicycle, and walking competitions. A team race of eight miles in which Gallagher of Georgetown, McGuire of Providence, Harry Smith, the ten-mile chapion, and Louis Scott will be teamed up.

FOREIGN ATHLETES FAVOR NEW RULES

Present Amateur Laws Work Hardships on Some Competitors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—Secretary James E. Sullivan's announcement of James Thorpe's disqualification has caused a great stir in the Swedish athletic world. Most athletes are of the opinion that the rules of amateurism are too severe ever to be adhered to strictly, as many exceptions are made, and, when it is necessary to make them, giving reimbursements to true amateurs in the form of pay for the salaries lost during their training. The majority of athletes are poor, and it is difficult to draw the line. Most athletes consider that new and less stringent rules of amateurism must be instituted.

Amateur athletics for the past twenty years have caused the governing bodies throughout the world considerable thought and worry, and there is little doubt that if the question of ameliorating the condition of the amateur athlete could possibly be submitted to an international athletic convention there would be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of it.

That there are many exceptions which could be governed by a somewhat modified code of rules cannot be doubted. Even in the Amateur Athletic Union ranks there are many clever performers, whose position in the commercial world makes it almost a hardship for them to compete in amateur athletic events.

A revision of the rules would meet with some opposition from certain quarters, but the conditions in the United States do not prevail in many of the European countries, and it is a difficult matter for many of the Continental athletes to produce a clean bill of health. Any financial relief would be gladly welcomed by foreign athletic bodies, but the fear of opening the doors of semi-professionalism would have a restraining effect on American athletic leaders.

The A. A. U. officials have believed it necessary, in the interest of amateur sport, to live up to both the spirit and letter of the amateur law, and offenders have received short shrift, as was evidenced in the Thorpe case. To find a substitute for the present law will be a difficult matter, but there are many who believe that the reimbursement of certain expenses would not affect the standing of the athlete or in any way lessen his competitive work.

MAIER WINS ROAD RACE.

Morningside A. C. Weekly Run Brings Out Good Field.

Jake Maier, the star distance runner of the Morningside Athletic Club, captured the weekly road race yesterday of the Morningside A. C. There was a big turnout of athletes, and ideal weather conditions enabled the leaders to cover the four-mile course in excellent time. Maier went away in the lead, closely attended by J. O'Connor, who ran unattached, and O. Nelson of the Morningside. The pace for the first half was a hot one, and many of the athletes were far behind the leaders at the turn. Maier gradually drew away from O'Connor and Nelson on the return journey and came home practically alone, finishing the race in 19.42.

The contest for second place furnished a lively contest between O'Connor and Nelson, and the latter held second place up to the last quarter, when O'Connor passed the Morningside track team Captain and captured second place by a close margin.

In the match race between B. Koenig of the Welcome A. C. and J. Dempsey of the Morningside A. C. for a trophy donated by the Welcome Athletic Club, Koenig won by fifty yards. The race was held over the Morningside course. The order of finish:

Jake Maier, Morningside A. C.; J. O'Connor, unattached; O. Nelson, Morningside A. C.; M. Fouth, Morningside A. C.; J. Harris, Trojan A. C.; M. Pestauck, unattached; J. Donald, Trojan A. C.; J. O'Meara, unattached; P. Donnelly, Millrose A. A.; R. Christ, Oakdale A. C.; L. Diegan, Ozanam A. A.; A. Franklin, H. H. H. S.; G. DAn, unattached; R. Lillis, Ozanam A. A.; F. Lawless, Union Settlement; J. Lazas, Morningside A. C.; J. Dolan, unattached; P. Gries, unattached; J. Sannow, Dominican Lyceum; G. Sokolower, Belmont A. C.; J. Jordan, West Harlem A. C.; B. Keonig, Welcome A. C.; J. Dempsey, Morningside A. C.

Newcomer Takes St. Anselm's Run.

Billy Monahan, a newcomer in cross-country running, won the weekly road race of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday, with J. Josephs of St. Bartholomew's A. C. second, about fifty yards behind the winner. W. Rozett of the Irish-American A. C., was third, one yard away from Josephs. The order of finish:

William Monahan, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Josephs, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; William Rozett, Irish-American A. C.; F. Metzer, West Harlem A. C.; M. Dugard, St. Bartholomew A. C.; B. Brandl, St. Anselm's A. C.; P. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.; T. Whitney, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C.; F. Lux, Mohawk A. C.; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; F. Griswold, Pennant A. C.; R. Smith, Bronxdale A. C.; F. Kieser, West Harlem A. C.; M. Troshansky, Bronx Y. M. H. A.; W. Kock, St. Anselm's A. C.; N. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C.; A. Pezelo, St. Anselm's A. C.; T. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C.; S. Cooper, Bronx Y. M. H. A.; R. Oakley, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Gunn, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Baumgarten, unattached.

Fast Field in Big Race.

As one of the main attractions in the games of the Irish-American Athletic Club to be held next Thursday night in Madison Square Garden the 1,000-yard race for the trophy presented by Arthur McAleenan promises to engage the competitive attentions of the fastest middle-distance runners in the world, as Ted Meredith, the holder of the world's record at 800 meters and half a mile; Mel Sheppard, the American champion at 880 yards; Ira Davenport of Chicago, the best middle-distance runner in the West; David S. Caldwell of Massachusetts, and Abel R. Kiviat, the one-mile champion of the United States and holder of the best figures at 1,500 meters.

With this quintet in action athletic enthusiasts anticipate the making of a new set of figures at the distance by the winner, who is expected to be forced to a degree of speed never before seen in an indoor event at the distance, the best time for which is 2:18, made by Sheppard in Madison Square Garden.

Easy Victory for Crowley.

J. Crowley of the Mercury Athletic Club scored an easy victory in the first invitation run of the Pennant Athletic Club yesterday. B. Mann, the Glencoe Athletic Club crack, was second, and E. Richmond, unattached, third. The order of finish: J. Crowley, Mercury A. C.; C. Mann, Glencoe A. C.; E. Richmond, unattached; S. Steiner, Trojan-Arrow A. C.; J. A. Hughes, Ozanam Association; G. Mannoca, Glencoe A. C.; I. Feinberg, unattached; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; A. Meyer, unattached; P. Ahearn, Pennant A. C.

Good Time in Bronxdale Race.

J. Klatt won the Bronxdale A. C. run yesterday, covering the four-mile course in good time. Klatt, who is a member of the home club, led W. Skay, unattached, at the finish by nearly one minute. The remaining contestants were strung out over the course. The order of finish: J. Klatt, Bronxdale A. C.; W. Skay, unattached; F. Breidenbach, Bronxdale A. C.; J. Birch, Bronxdale A. C.; H. Dugan, Bronxdale A. C.; E. Vosen, Bronxdale Church House; C. Kuhn, unattached; W. Ragner, Corona C. C., and F. Requet, Bronxdale A. C.

Nye Leads in Sheridan Run.

Leading a large pack of harriers, H. Nye of the Mohawk A. C. won the weekly run yesterday of the Sheridan A. C. Nye and H. Rosofsky, youngster, kept ahead of the field. The former drew away near the finish, and won by about seventy yards. The order of finish of the first ten men: H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; H. Rosofsky, unattached; M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Kelly, Kings County A. A.; M. H. Reich, Kings County A. A.; D. Lake, Kings County A. A.; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A.; B. Cooper, Sheridan A. C.; L. Schuszler, New York Evening High School, and A. Withington, Kings County A. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

GOLF COURSE WIPED OUT.

Road Construction Causes Elimination of Forest Park Greens.

It has just been decided by W. G. Eliot, Park Commissioner of Queens Borough, to cut off several of the holes which were playable on the old Forest Park golf course, this step having been determined by the result of the work of surveyors who have been going over the territory in which the links are located with a view to beautifying the park by a number of new roads which have been completed. Close followers of the sport are agreed on the point that the proposed changes will play havoc with the course as originally played over, as it abounded with numerous natural hazards, making it, although short, one of the sportiest courses in the country.

The first five holes of the old course, which are laid out on the Jamaica Avenue side of the park, 358,

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LIMITING TEMPTATION.

Mr. ROOSEVELT may not be very happy over it, but he has unquestionably set on foot a movement for one of the most important changes ever proposed in our National Constitution. The amendment approved by the Senate on Saturday limiting the tenure of the Presidency to one term of six years would in all likelihood never have got beyond the stage of abstract discussion had not the career of Mr. ROOSEVELT convinced a large number of his countrymen that a curb was needed for the ambition of possible occupants of the White House.

So long as it remained a question of a President in his first term using—or abusing—the powers of his office to secure a second election, public opinion was relatively indifferent. It was a nuisance and in some degree an evil, and it was both in the case of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but it was one to which the people had got used. Many of them were disgusted with the machine-building that went on for nearly four years preceding 1904. Many regretted and resented the "burking" of tariff revision and reduction which was the price paid for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination in that year. But these things were no worse than those that had happened with other Presidents, and were mainly conspicuous for their flat inconsistency with the peculiarly virtuous pretensions of the gentleman who indulged in them. Mr. ROOSEVELT saw that he had incurred some risk of public condemnation, and, despite the big majority which the utter disorganization of the Democratic Party had enabled him to win, he hastened to pledge himself not to seek another term. Had he kept his pledge it is highly probable that the amendment now on its way to the people would not have received even a majority vote in the Senate.

It was the third-term adventure that stirred public sentiment. It cannot, of course, be said that the anti-third-term sentiment was universal; for Mr. ROOSEVELT, though he split his party, got the support of the larger fraction of it. But his attempt to snatch another term, the reckless and sometimes tricky and desperate means he resorted to, made a profound impression. Plainly had Mr. ROOSEVELT been in possession of the President's office a like use of its opportunities would have been fraught with considerable danger. Unquenchable thirst for a continuance and extension of power, amazing indifference to accepted standards of political loyalty, and even in some degree to those of personal honor, might in an actual incumbent of the Presidency lead to disastrous results. A force for mischief which in a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S remarkable energy and cunning could achieve what he did without that office might easily in the office bring about serious and possibly irretrievable ills. The amendment of Saturday owes its adoption largely to a popular realizing sense of these perils.

It would be foolish to deny that the movement for the amendment is largely influenced by the ordinary motives of party politics. It derives some of its strength from the desire of the regular Republicans to worry Mr. ROOSEVELT and his friends, and it has the support of some Democrats who do not much like to give up two of the eight years they think they can retain Mr. WILSON in the office, and this feeling is not wholly assuaged by the fact that the amendment would assure six years to their recently elected leader. But, after all, the basis of all political calculation is public sentiment, and the politicians would not be pushing this latest proposition if they did not see evidence that the country, on the whole, will support it, and most of its present support is due to the influence of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S recent career. In a general way, the American people have always been indisposed to adopt arbitrary safeguards against possible betrayal by their representatives. They have felt that the final decision of public policy rested with them and that they would be able to deal with any elected officer according to his merits and their interests. They have been reluctant to hamper their own freedom of action. For half a century Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election, with his cogent suggestion about "swapping horses while crossing a stream," has been a controlling precedent in their minds. But the events of the past year, the risks that have hovered on the near horizon, the feeling of intense uneasiness as to the possible consequences of a venture wholly unprecedented have modified public feeling and opinion.

How far this change has gone it will be impossible to say until the amendment reaches the State Legislatures. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S vote is more than one-fourth of the total, and if it were fully represented in the Legislature could defeat the amendment. But it is not, and there is likely to be a growing rather than lessening demand for the change.

THE TIMES ANNEX.

THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning is printed in the new Times Annex, Times Square, around the corner from the Times Building. The erection of this large and carefully equipped structure was seen to be necessary in less than six years from the removal of the newspaper to the Times Building, in which the spacious accommodations were expected to be ample for many years.

It was a matter of simple arithmetic. The circulation of the paper, which was, on the average, 119,000 at the time of removal, has more than doubled, the average net circulation being 240,000, while the amount of matter printed daily has also largely increased. To prepare the increased contents of the paper and issue it promptly and surely to the increased and increasing number of readers was a problem of constantly greater difficulty. The only satisfactory solution was an added building large enough to meet a growth in the future even more rapid than that of the recent past. The Times Annex was therefore erected, with plenty of room, designed, arranged, and equipped with all the best modern appliances that facilitate the complex process of making a newspaper, and with provision for the extension and circulation sure to come in the immediate future, and, we are confident, sure to continue for a long time.

The task of moving an establishment with a thousand workers engaged in a dozen departments between two issues of the paper was, as may be imagined, a trying one. Thanks to the foresight, energy, and fidelity of those engaged in it, it has been satisfactorily accomplished.

The remarkable growth of THE TIMES, by which the new and extensive structure is made needful, is proof that the confidence of its owners that this community would richly support the kind of paper they have tried to make has not been misplaced. Their efforts will continue with constantly increasing resources, and with even more steadfast faith.

SHALL WE EVER FIGHT JAPAN?

This in brief is the question which Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, in the current number of McClure's, discusses with extraordinary clearness and candor. His conclusion is that Japan can not and will not try to make aggressive war on the United States or its possessions, but that her Government might be forced into war with the United States should our Government seriously offend the pride of her people. "By a "policy of conciliation on all points "save those which affect the vital "interests of the American people," says Mr. ARCHER, "the United States "should aim at securing a friend "rather than a sullenly resentful "enemy on her Pacific flank." And he is strongly of the opinion that Japan would respond to such a policy.

Mr. ARCHER makes an acute analysis of the real conditions that, contrary to general impression, make the Japanese nation incapable of successful aggression and indisposed toward it. These are, broadly, the poverty of the people, the meagreness and lack of variety in agricultural and industrial resources, the exhaustion caused by the war with Russia, and which really prevented a decisive victory in that war, and the certainty—known to the leaders of Japan—that in any war of conquest all the elements which were favorable in the Russian war would be adverse. And of all possible aggressive wars, one with the United States would be the most disastrous. We find Mr. ARCHER'S reasoning on this phase of his subject cogent.

There is one point on which he is not perfectly clear. He recognizes without reserve the right of the United States to make such laws as are deemed needful to exclude unassimilable immigration, but he intimates that this policy might with advantage be applied to the continent only, and that our Pacific possessions might afford an outlet for the excess of population in Japan with profit to both peoples. That is a complex question, and could be solved in the direction suggested only after careful study and experiment. But the duty and the interest of the United States to deal in the most friendly spirit possible with Japan are plain.

ACTION AND REACTION.

The Kansas House of Representatives has rejected the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the recall of "public officers." Perhaps the Kansas legislators acted from pure patriotism, and perhaps they were saving their own bacon from the reform. The point is that they acted, and that such action in Kansas is almost as surprising as the popular vote in the last election in Missouri against the single tax. The Socialists had aroused the State on the reform which even now is agitating England and New York. SEIDEL, the Socialist candidate for Vice President, had eloquently declared on the stump:

> We will take all the farming land in the country and place it under the control of the Government. We will either confiscate all the land or we will tax it to its full rental value, and thus force the owner to turn his acres over to the State. Every dollar of unearned increment belongs to the State.

And the farmers would not have it, any more than the landlords of the cities. The vote was: Yeas, 86,647; nays, 508,137. If such things can happen in Kansas and Missouri they may happen anywhere, even in this city, where the same ideas are thought to be popular and scientific. We certainly have passed through a time of strenuous action, and it is necessary to expect at some time and at some stage an equal reaction.

BETTER THAN BUTTER.

Cream and butter are not above suspicion of harboring germs of disease. Secretary WILSON reports that of the creameries visited by Inspectors in the Department of Agriculture more than nine-tenths "were insanitary," and that over two-fifths of the 5,154 lots of cream inspected "were dirty, decomposed, or sour." We printed on Saturday a letter from PAUL I. ALDRICH, editor of The National Provisioner, suggesting that the same Federal law which assures the healthfulness and wholesomeness of oleomargarine be applied to the conditions of butter-making. Why not?

The cost of butter is unconscionably high. The so-called "good" butter is retailed at 40 to 50 cents a pound all Winter. But as Secretary WILSON reports that nearly three-fourths of the creameries fail to pasteurize the milk from which the butter cream is taken, this expensive stuff may have been conveying the germs of bovine tuberculosis, typhoid, and other diseases to the stomachs of young children and adults. Since the report on July 11, 1911, by the British Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relations of human and animal tuberculosis, no doubt has remained as to the communicability of this disease from cows to children. Of twenty-nine cases of primary abdominal or peritoneal tuberculosis, fourteen yielded tubercle bacilli and two were proved to contain each a mixture of human and bovine bacilli. In the bovine cases the ages of the patients were 1 to 3 years in ten instances, from 4 to 5 years in three, and 8 years in one. Eleven of them died either of the generalized disease, or tuberculous peritonitis, or meningitis. Dr. VON BEHRING, who first advanced the theory that tuberculosis in cows is a peril to man, believes that the bovine type gives birth to new strains in its human host that change steadily to the human type.

Oleomargarine, which is made partly of vegetable fats more digestible than butter, retails Summer and Winter at about 25 cents a pound, and its method of manufacture assures lack of contamination from pathogenic germs. Until the methods of producing butter are better safeguarded, many will on every account prefer its substitute.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

Dr. FLEXNER of the Rockefeller Institute has responded to the inquiry of a State Senator who wished to know the reasons for the united opposition of the best physicians to the McClelland bill to investigate animal experimentation and its abuses. He says:

> The anti-vivisectionists, despairing of securing the enactment of anti-vivisectionist legislation, have resorted to the idea of the commission in the hope of driving an entering wedge. The supporters of this and last year's bill for the Commission of Investigation are the same persons who used to urge the outright anti-vivisection bills. They deny all benefit from animal experimentation, and would prohibit absolutely the employment of animals for experimental purposes if they could.
>
> The advocates of this bill assume that there is wanton cruelty in animal experimentation. Yet, so far as Dr. FLEXNER can recall, and he has followed the matter with interest for a number of years, "the anti-vivisectionists have never proved a single "abuse of animal experimentation in "this State"; moreover, he has himself "never seen a case of the infliction of unnecessary pain in such work." Of course a suffering and struggling animal cannot be operated upon with the precision necessary for scientific results. It must be quiet, insensible to the operating instruments. Dr. FLEXNER also dispels the repeated slanders of the anti-vivisectionists by stating that the experiments in the medical laboratory are not secret, but are seen and watched by many people, and are reported most circumstantially in the medical journals. He says:
>
> In this institute, for instance, no visitor who has any serious interest in our work, whether friendly or critical, and who is capable of understanding it, has ever been refused an opportunity to see what was going on, although the anti-vivisectionists constantly describe our experiments as conducted in jealous secrecy. The secret, private laboratory, which no one but an officer with a warrant can get into, is, as you know, a figment of the anti-vivisectionists' imagination. There is, indeed, no information for the Commission of Investigation to obtain beyond what is now obtainable by any responsible and qualified individual any day in the year.

Those who are working for a commission of inquiry should first make out a prima facie case against the scientific men and their methods. Even then the bill providing a commission two members of which "must" be drawn from organizations avowedly opposed to vivisection, already committed against the practice they are to investigate, could hardly be called unbiased—the McClelland bill carries no appropriation for expenses. The anti-vivisection societies would pay for the work and determine beforehand its scope and effect. It is dishonest in its provisions and merits the hearty condemnation of the legislators.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Newcomers Reaching the Front.

A point that at least has a certain abstract interest is made by American Medicine, when it calls attention to the fact that the election to the Presidency of WOODROW WILSON marks a hitherto unnoted and significant change in our National customs. The novelty is this: Gov. WILSON is the first man to gain this honor who is not of what may be called the Colonial strain. American born and bred as he is, to reach his immigrant ancestors one has to go back no further than his grandparents, whereas all the other Presidents have been of the "old stock," the pioneers, the settlers, the builders of the Nation. In this phenomenon its discoverer sees a hint that the fraction of our population which has ruled till now much more than the politics of the country has deteriorated—is more intent on genealogical research than on the welfare of posterity.

That is a rather large deduction from the particular to the general, and therefore dangerous, but though many representatives of Colonial lines could be instanced who are eminently vigorous and efficient, it cannot be doubted that Americans of more recent importation, not dating back at most further than the middle of the last century, are seizing upon place and power in commerce and industry at a rate which is or is not disquieting, according to the point of view. One thing is sure—it is a "natural" process, and survival will be based on fitness. If the "old stock" cannot adjust itself to new conditions, of course it will have to go, and small will be the loss. This is a world of change. Somebody noted recently that of all the countries in the world Japan is the only one inhabited by descendants of the people who lived in it at the dawn of history—the only one that has never known the foot of a conqueror. Yet the Japanese themselves are not autochthonous, according to the ethnologists, and presumably the hairy Ainus lingering few and miserable in their northern island were invaders in their time.

Should Pay and Look Cheerful.

Not a few of the automobilists who were arrested on Saturday for running their cars with old licenses instead of new felt themselves ill-treated. They indignantly protested lack of purpose or even willingness to violate the law, and claimed that they had done it through no fault of their own, since they had gone to the license bureau the day before, only to depart empty-handed because there were not enough clerks there to attend to the many applicants.

The excuse is poor and the grievance microscopic. Of course, Friday was a permissible day for getting a new license, and not the less so because it was the last day. It is true, too, that one man had a right as good as another to get his license on that day, and many were then supplied. But the man who waits till the ultimate for doing anything is not justified in complaining if in a crowd of other procrastinators he encounter the physical impossibility of serving them all then.

His right is not so much to get what he wants at the last minute as it is to get it then if he can, and if he can't he should take the consequences without blaming anybody except himself.

The new automobile licenses have been obtainable for weeks by all who would, and the Secretary of State could not reasonably be expected to have in his bureaus enough clerks to do in a few hours the work that could just as well be spread over a month or two.

Artificial Ice Gets the Verdict.

Before deciding the relative merits of natural and artificial ice, it is well to hear both sides and the whole of both sides. Our offering of a small expectation and a larger hope that the use of river ice originating in this vicinity would wholly cease in a not distant future was fiercely attacked by a representative of the natural ice interests, and not only did he supply impressive testimony to its harmlessness, but he added to that grave reasons for believing that artificial ice is manufactured in a way to make it retain whatever detritus and bacilli the water used might contain before the freezing began. His argument was promptly met, however, by opposing counsel, who revealed that there is a good as well as a bad way of making artificial ice, and that when made in the good way—as it mostly is nowadays—it has all the icy virtues and no icy vices.

Our private, but inexpert and therefore inconclusive, opinion is that the artificial-ice man had the better of the controversy. "Nature" works blindly and often does work upon which art can and does improve. This seems to be one of the cases.

BILLS AFFECTING WOMEN.

One Limits Dower Rights, the Other Concerns Eugenics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two bills closely affecting the interests of women have been introduced into the Legislature this month. The first bill, introduced by Senator Herrick, would limit the wife's interest in her husband's real estate to dower only in property held by him at his death, and would destroy her interest in all his real estate held during his life. The wife may have saved and slaved in the household to help get the money together with which to buy the property, and to deprive her of all interest in it during her husband's life is unfair and unjust to the wife.

When a young woman elects to become a wife, mother, and housekeeper, instead of making a career for herself, as so many women are now doing, she does the State a distinct service. When she decides to take upon herself a life of sacrifice, to bear and bring up citizens of the State, her interests should be safeguarded and not impaired by law. In only one home out of every forty-six in the United States is the husband able to provide help in the household for the wife. This means that the mother not only bears and rears children but she is the household drudge besides.

The women of the State should oppose the enactment of Senate Bill No. 7 by writing to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Albany, without delay.

The other is a bill in the interest of eugenics, and has been introduced for the last three years at the instance of the Legislative League. It would require applicants for a marriage license to file a physician's certificate that the applicant is free from venereal disease. This bill should be enacted into law. The wife should be protected from infection with the diseases of vice in the living of her life as the mother of the race. Many organizations of men and women have indorsed this bill. Among them are the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the New York State Assembly of Mothers, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the National Pharmaceutical Society, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the West End Women's Republican Club, the Woman's Democratic Club, the Woman's Republican Club, and other organizations and individuals. All thoughtful men and women who have the welfare of the human race at heart should write to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany favoring the passage of Senate Bill No. 81, introduced by Senator Duhamel.

HELEN M. BENT.

New York, Jan. 31, 1913.

HUDSON BRIDGE PREFERABLE.

Cheaper and More Useful Than Tunnels, Says Henry G. Granger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It took a second reading to convince me that Mr. King was really serious in the arguments he presented against a bridge over the Hudson and in favor of tunnels. No one will dispute the importance and advantages of the present tunnels under the Hudson. But these existing tunnels have demonstrated their limitations as well as their cost. While under the Wilgus Detroit River method of tunneling the cost would likely be materially less, the limitations would be the same.

The North River Bridge will be of one single span suspended from piers that will be located on proved foundation on each shore. The height of the land on both sides of the river in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, is such that the approaches would be comparatively short in order to have the span at an elevation that would permit the free passage of the largest ships. Such a structure would be by far the world's greatest bridge, and would add greatly to the attractions of the metropolis.

The bridge will have ample ways for foot passengers, automobiles, and wheeled vehicles as yet impractical under any devised scheme of tunnel construction. Like the Brooklyn Bridge, it will have tracks for trolleys and elevated lines that would converge from all parts of the city, and radiate to all the Jersey commuting districts. In addition there would be at least two tracks for handling the passenger train service of the combined railroads now having termini on the Jersey shore, and at least two tracks for handling the city's freight in connection with Commissioner Tomkins's broad scheme of an elevated freight railway along the Hudson, distributing and collecting on either side to and from docks, factories, and warehouses the great tonnage of freight that now congests our streets. It is probable that no one would seriously propose to build water-tight subways along the river front to do this work in preference to an elevated system.

The exact cost of the bridge and approaches cannot be definitely known until final plans are approved by the War Department, but with the data in hand it appears certain that it will not cost as much as two sets of tunnels, whose service, owing to the greater headway required for safety, would be vastly inferior to that of the bridge without the practicability of street vehicle traffic, and without the greater comfort and satisfaction of outdoor transportation.

The time for completion is set at from seven to ten years from the date of proper Congressional and departmental action. The city's traffic has now reached the point where the bridge is justifiable from the standpoint of service and cost. It would seem that we citizens might rest easy regarding the practical utility and engineering features of a project that has the unanimous indorsement of the Board of Estimate, and, according to the public press, the cordial co-operation of President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the expert knowledge of the engineer whose broad and successful experience is now devoted to the construction of the Hell Gate Arch Bridge, at present the world's greatest railroad structure, under way. I submit this without consultation with any of the gentlemen who have the project of the North River Bridge especially at heart.

HENRY G. GRANGER.

New York, Feb. 1, 1913.

FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Seeks Only Information About Their Life and Welfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to call attention to an error in the report of the stenographer at the conference with President-elect Wilson at Castle Point Sunday afternoon? I make this request because, as the spokesman on behalf of the Federal Children's Bureau, it seems my duty to ask you to correct a very widespread misapprehension as to the needs and purposes of this bureau.

Mr. Wilson appeared to understand the situation exactly yesterday and to appreciate the public misapprehension when he urged that the friends of the Children's Bureau make it very clear to the public mind that the bureau, as such, has nothing to do with the regulation of child labor, much less with any attempt to regulate child labor by a Federal law. But the report of the stenographer says, "Owen R. Lovejoy said that Congressmen needed to be educated as to the purposes and scope of the National Child Labor bill and the appropriation increased." I said nothing about a "National Child Labor bill." I do not know that any such bill exists. Some years ago Senator Beveridge of Indiana introduced a bill to seek to regulate child labor through the inter-State commerce law, but the bill was not passed, and, so far as I am aware, is not pending in the present Congress.

The Children's Bureau is entirely distinct from that proposition; has nothing to do with the regulation of child labor in any State, but seeks only to gather and publish the most authoritative information regarding all questions relating to the welfare of children and child life.

It is the hope of those who were instrumental in getting this bill through Congress that, as a result of the information gathered, more enlightened laws will be passed in all States for the protection of all classes of children; and it is further hoped that Congress will see the importance of adding sufficient appropriation to increase the facilities of the bureau in proportion to its gigantic task.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY,
General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

New York, Jan. 31, 1913.

MEDAL IN ARCHITECTURE

Won by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson for Executed Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of THE TIMES, in a review of the Architectural League Exhibition, I note the heading, "Gold Medal to Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson for Baltimore Cathedral." In the body of the review the designs of this particular building are described at length. In a report of the league dinner of last night contained on another page of the same edition you refer to the New York Chapter medal awarded "particularly for the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Baltimore."

As Chairman of the Jury on the Medal of Honor I believe it important to clear up a misunderstanding as to the terms of award of this medal which your report may tend to perpetuate. This medal is awarded by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for distinguished executed work of architecture represented at the annual exhibition of the Architectural League. The Baltimore Cathedral mentioned in your reviews is at present a project only, and hence could not be considered by the jury of award. There are in the same exhibition representations of a number of executed buildings by the same authors. These were considered by the jury in giving its verdict "to Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York for their church work." The members of the jury present and voting were: Messrs. Robert I. Aitken, George W. Breck, Aymar Embury 2d, William R. Mead, Charles A. Platt, Breck Trowbridge, and the Chairman.

ROBERT D. KOHN,
President New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

New York, Feb. 1, 1913.

One Maid's Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a maid with a very nice position at present. But the position I had before this was general housework with a German family, and I had to work from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. I did not have time to take my meals. It was a fifteen-room house, and twice a week I had to lift all the heavy rugs and take them into the yard and beat them. Every room in that house had to be cleaned thoroughly each week.

I never got any afternoons off, and every Sunday I had to take the two children out after dinner. I also did the cooking. Yet those people said they paid me too much salary. Don't you think that was slavery for the sum of $16 a month?

CLARICE GILL.

Maplewood, N. J., Jan. 31, 1913.

OFFENDING THE LITTLE ONES

Shame of Cruelty to Children Well Exposed in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated in 1868. Ten years later a charter was obtained for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The work that had been done for the animals proved to be of so great advantage to the State that the well inclined bethought themselves that the children might be benefited if something could be done for them. A great deal has been done. The Massachusetts society is the most thoroughly organized for the prevention of cruelty to children in the United States. It employs a large number of agents, has its headquarters in Boston, with branches in Worcester, New Bedford, and Northampton, and gives special attention to Brockton, Beverly, and Fall River. In addition to its regular staff, the society has a large number of voluntary agents, and has gained favor with all the people. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of Yale University has contributed a valuable paper to the American Journal of Sociology for January, in which he describes the methods adopted by the society, with an inspiring account of what has been accomplished through its efforts for the improvement of conditions among the children of the old Bay State.

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The society has no organic connection with either State or City Government and its agents, as such, have no official standing; but they have, what is probably far better, "a semi-official standing" in the various courts of the Commonwealth, and "special recognition" by these courts, through which they have accomplished a great deal for the amelioration of the neglected children. One of the most effective of the legal remedies secured by this society was the passage of a law which makes "the parents the defendants in cases of ill-treatment of children." "The wording of the law admits of a very broad interpretation, and makes it possible for the society to deal with almost every form of ill-treatment to which a child could be subjected." Cases of neglect are prosecuted in municipal, district or police courts within the jurisdiction where the parents reside. If it be proved that the parents mistreat their children the children can be taken away from them and cared for by the State or by some charitable agency. The possibility of losing their children has caused many neglectful but naturally affectionate parents to seek to avoid the shame such a disposition of their children would involve. "The fundamental principle of the society is to keep the family together, if possible," and "all the resources of church, relatives, moral suasion, and even threats" are resorted to before the final step is taken. The society deals with eighteen different types of cases—physical cruelty, mother's intemperance, father's intemperance, mother's immorality, father's immorality, feeble-mindedness, physical neglect, moral neglect, non-support, assault, rape, incest, abandonment, child labor, truancy, illegal theatre performance, guardianship, adoption. "One of the cheering things about the work," says Dr. Fairchild, "is the neighborly helpfulness that exists among the submerged classes. It is almost always safe to count on the assistance of neighbors to keep an unfortunate family from acute distress while the society is determining its course of action or getting the machinery of relief in motion." "The mere existence of such an organization acts as a powerful check on the actions of passionate, reckless, or thoughtless parents. But much more important are the positive results which it accomplishes." "The possibilities of good in every child, however unfortunate his early surroundings, are the hope and the inspiration of the society."

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As it ought to be also the hope and inspiration of all who are moved by consideration for the happiness and welfare of humanity, particularly for the little children, who are given to lead men to Heaven, this is a subject that might well engage the attention of the well-inclined. "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?" asked the Disciples of the Master about 2,000 years ago, and there has come down through all the centuries since this answer: "Verily, I say unto you, except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven." But that is not all. Hear this also: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." But even that is not all. Give ear unto this sentence of condemnation: "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones, which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. It was Isaiah who saw with his prophetic eye the time when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea," the time when in all the highest and best aspirations and deeds of men "a little child shall lead them."

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Of course, a money value can be put on the children, just as a money value was placed upon sparrows in the ancient times when the Temple was made the seat of the money changers—the Stock Exchange or Wall Street or Money Trust of the period—and just as in the sweatshops and mills of the present era of light and lust children are regarded as an asset and not as a liability. But the time is near at hand when the State will take care of those who are neglected in the family, when as much at least will be done by the State for the babies as is done for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. Millions of dollars are expended annually for the improvement of our horses and cows and hogs. Floods of tears are poured out by freaks or fanatics over the unhappy fate of turtles because they are not given comfortable sleeping quarters on board the ships that bring them to this market to make soup for persons of vitiated taste. Every day in automobiles and street cars, on fashionable promenades and in the parks, grown men and women are riding with or leading about some lucky dog or other. Only a little while ago one of the splendid women of this community bought an island on the Gulf Coast for a breeding place for the rapidly disappearing heron that has been slaughtered ruthlessly for its feathers for the adornment of old ones and young ones.

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None of these things is wicked or useless in itself. The horses and cows and dogs and birds should be cared for and improved and made as comfortable as possible; but the children should not be required to "take the leavings" and be left to shift for themselves. The home is more important, really, than the barn, and the turtle should not take precedence of the tot. "And a little child shall lead them." This is the hope and inspiration of the world. In it lies the welfare of humanity. The two great overwhelming facts of all time are the cradle and the Cross.

J. C. H.

THE UNFAIR CRITIC.

Col. Savage Cites a Concrete Example of His Misdeeds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption of "Dramatic Critics Criticised" in to-day's issue of your paper, I fear your writer has gained the wrong impression, or misinterpreted certain parts of my remarks made before the National Press Club of Washington, when he states that I have made "the common mistake of confusing the synchronous with the causative."

My words in reference to the New York dramatic critics were not aimed at the large body of critics who do not forget that violence is not criticism and who maintain the dignity of themselves and their profession, but at a certain "ring" which stoops to abuse, in order to attract attention to themselves, in which class your able, scholarly and impartial dramatic analyst is not included.

Inasmuch as the theatre in this country is not a subsidized institution as in many foreign countries, and inasmuch as some of us have ideals in the matter of theatrical productions, such productions being largely in the nature of a personal enterprise or venture, I think we should at least receive a certain amount of credit for what we attempt to do, even if we do not always succeed. Perhaps I can make this more clear by the following personal example:

About two years ago I produced a play by a newspaper man, almost unknown as an author, called "Everywoman." I did this feeling that, in spite of the financial risk, the play surely had a message for the public. I expended approximately $50,000 on it as an individual enterprise. This was a five-act play, and at the premiere one of the highest salaried critics in New York left his seat at the end of the second act and did not return. About 1 A. M. the newspaper was on the street with his "featured" criticism (?) from which I quote the following:

> "Everywoman" will pander to no throngs at the Herald Square. * * * An incongruous and mucilagenous emulsion * * * the supreme juvenility of the thing made one gasp. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," &c.

Since then ministers, priests and rabbis have preached sermons extolling this play, and it has now played three extended engagements on Broadway. Besides, two companies are now on tour this season. One is now in its sixtieth performance in Philadelphia, and the other is breaking all box office records in the cities of the Southwest. But notwithstanding its enormous success, it cost me thousands of dollars to overcome the impression of the syndicated criticism sent out by the newspaper on which the author of the above quotation is a signed writer.

This example may give you some idea of what and whom I aimed at in my speech.

The last paragraph of your editorial, in which you state that the theatrical managers should be the last to complain about the newspapers or the way they are conducted, is misleading. I offer no criticism of the manner or the conduct of any publication. But you say that the newspapers give the stage more free advertising than any other business. Is it not a fact, may I ask you, that the theatres pay a higher rate than any other class of advertisers? And also, is it not a fact that you devote more space to prize fighting and all other forms of sports than you do to amusements? And if my observations are correct, I have yet to see these features displayed in your paid advertising columns.

The newspapers give space to theatrical news and gossip because their readers are more interested in these items than in many other topics.

The last sentence of your final paragraph conforms exactly to the attitude against which theatrical managers protest and hits squarely my point of view. It is precisely in the spirit of the "samphire gatherer" that the majority of critics come to the theatre—weary and worn and in a pessimistic mood—and not in the spirit of the public who pay the tolls and who come to be amused, entertained and frequently educated.

HENRY W. SAVAGE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1913.

A CHAUFFEUR'S ADVICE.

Drivers and Folk on Foot Must Co-operate for Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I drive an automobile daily many miles, as an owner, in the busiest city streets. Before doing so I took a full course of instruction in both the theory and practice of the art in an automobile school, and was examined for and obtained a State license as a professional chauffeur. I have made a close study of existing traffic conditions in New York City's busy streets, and the following suggestions are not only my own conclusions, but represent, as well, the general consensus of opinion of many careful chauffeurs who have had years of practical experience here, and whose opinion I have sought:

1. Amend the Callen law so that no one who has not been duly examined and licensed be permitted to drive a motor car in the city streets.

2. Let the rules for vehicular traffic apply to all vehicles. At present they are enforced only against automobiles. The police pay no heed to infractions by drivers of horses. Boys, barely in their teens, are in charge of the delivery wagons of small tradesmen, and both they and the average truckman ignore the rule that slow-moving vehicles must keep to the right, and they give no signals. A general use by all drivers of the few simple signs that chauffeurs employ to indicate any proposed change of speed or direction will not only prevent accident, but will give the considerate driver an opportunity to accord the pedestrian his full rights in the highway, including safe passage to and from street cars. The "hog policy" of the chauffeur is usually forced upon him; the Golden Rule applicable in crowded streets is now necessarily "Do others or they will do you."

3. Let pedestrians remember that if they attempt to cross busy streets at points other than corners, they do so at their peril. Let them further remember that city streets are not country roads, and that when crossing streets, they should not be deeply interested in talk or gossip, in reading memorandа or with their thoughts centred upon everything else but the task in hand. If they will take as much care to protect themselves as does the average chauffeur to avoid doing them harm, accidents will soon be reduced to a minimum, and the chauffeur's task will be a far easier and pleasanter one than the nerve-racking strain it is.

B. L.

New York, Jan. 31, 1913.

The Joan of Arc Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most moving and dramatic exhibition seen in this city in a long time is the Joan of Arc memorial now about to close at the building of the Numismatic Society at 156th Street and Broadway. During the time that somewhat remote place a large number of visitors have been there, and, if the cause for which its supporters have been working has had a great impetus, namely, to erect in this city a fine and worthy memorial to the ill-fated maid.

Perhaps Dr. George F. Kunz, the Chairman of the Joan of Arc Memorial Association, would find it possible to have the exhibits set up in the Public Library Building at Forty-second Street for at least a week or two. The more central location would bring many more visitors, and probably awaken a correspondingly wider interest. It is very well worth a visit, even in its present situation, however, and in an age too far removed from idealism the Maid of Orleans, her great deeds, and fearful fate, is a lesson not undeserving of all possible publicity.

EDUCATOR.

New York, Jan. 31, 1913.

THOMPSON DEFENDS FILTRATION AWARD

Water Commissioner Says Nine Bids Were Received, Proving There Was Fair Competition.

WANTS THE DELAY ENDED

System Should Be Installed at Once, so That City Can Have Wholesome Water, Commissioner Asserts.

As an answer to the criticism against the proposed filtration plant at Jerome Park reservoir, the contracts for which were held up last week because of an objection made by Controller Prendergast, Water Commissioner Thompson has issued a pamphlet showing the work that has been done on the project so far, and including the reports of his engineers. He appeals to the Board of Estimate to end the delay so that the city can have plenty of pure, wholesome water.

The Commissioner asserts that nine bids for the work were received. The lowest was submitted by the Keystone State Construction Company for $5,139,015. "The number of bids and their amounts," said the Commissioner, "effectually refute the allegation of the Bureau of Municipal Research in its memorandum that there could be no fair competition, and prove the reasonableness of the estimates of cost prepared by this department and generally indorsed by the Board of Experts in a much more conclusive manner than usual. Thus there are four bids below our figures, a fifth one differing from our estimate only by about $18,000 and four bids higher than our estimate; while the average of the nine bids is $6,004,765, or only 1½ per cent. higher than our engineer's estimate. For this result our department can justly be congratulated. It would be difficult to present an estimate of work of this magnitude, in which the estimate made by the engineers preparing it would correspond as closely with the bid of the contractors to whom the work is awarded."

Regarding what has already been done and the necessity for quick action the Commissioner said:

The department has worked for the best part of the last six years on the preparation of plans and specifications, employing for that purpose the best experts and engineering talent in the country, and has spent for this work $50,000. The plans and specifications, most full and complete, have received general commendation from the engineers and contractors all over the country. The Board of Estimate approved the contract and specifications and authorized the Commissioner to receive bids. We advertised for bids to be received for six weeks, which is about four times as long as required by charter. The time would have expired on Jan. 8; an extension of one week was needed to change an ordinance in relation to sureties in all municipal contracts; so that the bids would have been opened Jan. 16. Only three or four days before that date a memorandum of objection, prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research, was given to the Controller, who had also received other objections.

Although these objections were based on absolute lack of knowledge by the authors who were neither engineers nor experts on filtration, the Commissioner agreed not to open the bids for another week, in order to have the time for a conference to discuss the points in question. A conference was held at the Controller's office on Jan. 21, and the objections fully and satisfactorily explained by the department, which also answered all questions propounded. At the conference, besides Commissioner of Department, the Chief Engineer, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Mitchel, President McAneny, representative of Borough President Miller, the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, the Principal Assistant Engineer of the Finance Department and an expert on filtration, whom the Controller had requested to be present, and who unqualifiedly indorsed the statements made by the Chief Engineer of the department.

In the Commissioner's pamphlet is included a report by Consulting Expert Gorge W. Fuller to Chief Engineer I. M. De Varona of the Water Department regarding the objections put forward by the Bureau of Municipal Research. Regarding the statement that sand filtration instead of mechanical filtration should be used, Mr. Fuller said that advances in the art of Water purification since 1904 have shown clearly that "mechanical filtration is the cheapest method to adopt in this case, and that it is as efficient as any demonstrated practical method."

TAFT ENJOYED SONG THRUST.

Saved Delicate Situation at Premiere of "The Sunshine Girl."

Members of "The Sunshine Girl" company returned to New York yesterday after their opening week's engagement at Washington, bringing with them a story about President Taft's attendance at the first performance and how it threatened embarrassment for all concerned until the President himself saved the situation.

There is a song in the piece called "Who's Boss?" in which President Taft, President-elect Wilson, ex-President Roosevelt, and William J. Bryan are impersonated by the comedians. The Taft verse had a good-natured fling at the President, and when it was learned that he would be present Charles Frohman's first thought was to have the verse stricken from the song.

He thought better of this, however, and called up the President's secretary, explaining the situation and even reciting the verse. The President was consulted while the manager held the wire, and the answer came back, "I have been instructed to thank you and ask that you will have two extra seats added in the President's box."

WILSON AT COMMUNION.

Spends Sunday Afternoon at Home to Many Callers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—President-elect Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Jessie and Eleanor Wilson, attended the communion service this morning at the First Presbyterian Church. After the services the Governor stopped in the vestibule to shake hands with a number of persons of the congregation. It was the second time since his election that he had attended services at his own church. The Governor did not take his regular Sunday afternoon walk because of the many visitors who called at his home.

Gov. Wilson will go to Trenton to-morrow. There are no scheduled conferences with party leaders from outside the State, and he expects that most of his time will be given to his New Jersey legislative programme. But four weeks remain before the Governor will resign his post, and as a compliment to him the Senate and Assembly leaders desire that the chief recommendations of his message shall be acted upon before he leaves. To this end they have let it be known that from now on the legislative sessions will be lengthened each week.

GMC TRUCKS

A MONEY making truck should be right in size, type and body for the work it has to do.

GMC trucks are built in such a broad range of sizes and styles in both gasoline and electric types that one is sure to fit your service — no matter how unusual it may be.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
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NEW YORK BRANCH—236 W. 59th STREET

ACTOR'S WIFE FELLS MANIAC.

Had Almost Murdered a Policeman and Sought to Escape in Automobile.

While on a fixed post in the Bowery at Stanton Street yesterday morning at 3 o'clock Patrolman Frank Stegman was suddenly attacked from behind by a man who leaped on his back and bore him heavily to the ground. Stegman's night stick was seized by his assailant, and the policeman was struck on the head with such force with his own weapon that his scalp was laid open. As Stegman struggled to regain his feet he was again felled with the night stick, the blow dislocating his right arm and rendering that member useless. The patrolman weakened under the terrific beating and was lying helplessly in the street trying to reach for his revolver and his whistle when Nathan Mera of 301 Bowery, who was attracted by the disturbance, hastened to the spot.

"Get my revolver," Stegman said weakly when Mera had taken in the situation. Mera, although a little man by the side of either the patrolman or his assailant, did as he was told and leaped in between the two men. Mera was still fumbling for the patrolman's revolver when Stegman's assailant, apparently taking fright, dashed off to the south on the Bowery.

Mera gave chase while Stegman dragged himself to his feet and blew his whistle. The fugitive was intercepted three blocks away, at 99 Bowery, by William Kaltenbach, a watchman at that address. He assaulted Kaltenbach with the policeman's night stick and shattered several bones in the watchman's right hand. He then ran on down the Bowery as Charles Houston, an actor of 804 Park Place, Brooklyn, and his wife drove up in their automobile.

Houston turned his machine in to the curb, jumped out, and started in pursuit. He overtook the fugitive half a block away. As Houston laid hold of him the man swung the night stick at the actor's head. Houston dodged the blow, but in so doing had to let go his hold. Stegman's assailant then turned and ran back up the Bowery. Houston followed, and the man eluded him by darting behind the automobile.

As Houston circled around the machine after the man the patrolman's assailant leaped upon the running board, grasped the steering wheel with one hand and tried to start the engine with the other. While he was in a stooping position Mrs. Houston, who was still in the automobile, kicked him in the head with all the force she could put in the blow and stunned him, causing him to topple and drop the night stick.

Before he had a chance to recover, Houston struck him with the night stick and had him well in hand when Patrolmen Attfield and Stanford of the Mulberry Street Station, who had been attracted by Stegman's whistle, came to his assistance.

At the Mulberry Street station the prisoner said he was Theodore Murshell, 26 years old, a painter, living at 102 North Third Street, Brooklyn. While the police were taking Murshell's record he again became violent and brushed aside four policemen who attempted to subdue him. He was finally overcome with the assistance of four more patrolmen and dragged to a cell.

According to Lieut. Grady, as the prisoner was thrust behind the door he said: "I'll be willing to go to the electric chair if I could be sustained a dismissal. I can't kill Wilson I'm going to kill cops."

Patrolman Stegman meanwhile was assisted to the station along with Kaltenbach, the watchman. Dr. Kahill, who was called from Bellevue, dressed the wounds of both men. Patrolman Stegman, it was found, had sustained a dislocated right arm, lacerations of the scalp, and fractures of the head and body. Kaltenbach, who gave his address as 237 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was removed to Bellevue.

Murshell was later arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court and held without bail for trial.

McCORMACK IN IRISH SONGS.

Big Crowd Packs Opera House—Two Other Concerts.

There were three concerts to attract music lovers last night, and they all received some attention, but the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, where John McCormack, the Irish tenor, was the chief attraction, drew an audience which filled the building as compactly as it could be filled. The space where the orchestra usually sits was filled with chairs, and all the standing room was taken. This state of affairs seems to be usual when Mr. McCormack sings Irish songs, and he sang many last night. He was first heard in an air from "Faust," but he added two Irish songs after this. Later in the evening he sang four more, and at the close of the programme he was heard in the quartet from "Rigoletto" with Mme. Sparkes, Mrs. Homer, and Mr. Hinshaw. Each of these singers was heard alone, and the orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Sturani.

At the Belasco Theatre Miss Isabel Hauser, pianist, and the Saslavsky String Quartet gave their second Sunday evening concert. There was a new quartet on the programme, written by Victor Kolar, who plays second violin in this quartet, and second violin in the Symphony Society, which has played other of his compositions. The programme further included Schubert's Trio No. 1, Op. 99, and Grieg's 'cello and piano sonata.

At Rumford Hall Ludwig Marum and Howard Brockway gave the second of their ensemble concerts. The programme included three violin and piano sonatas: Brahms's in A major, Op. 100; Mozart's, in D major, and Wilhelm Berger's, No. 3, Op. 70, in G minor.

NEW VIOLINIST HEARD.

Bonarios Grimson Makes Successful Debut at Philharmonic Concert.

A new violinist, Bonarios Grimson, made his first appearance here yesterday quite unheralded at the concert of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall, and made a favorable impression. Mr. Grimson, who is of English and Greek parentage, is a pupil of Joachim. Yesterday he was heard in the Bruch concerto in G minor, a work which offers an opportunity for a player to indulge in sentimentality if he so desires, and it cannot be said that Mr. Grimson steered entirely clear of this. Nor was he successful in playing the last movement in the spirit and dash which make it most sparkling.

But his playing as a whole was manifestly that of an artist. He has an excellent tone and great facility in execution. More than that, he plays with much subtlety of expression. It will be a pleasure to hear him again.

The programme of the concert further included the overture to "Der Freischütz," Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony and Bizet's first "l'Arlesienne" suite.

MISS WISE'S PRESENTS.

They Include an Emerald Necklace from Mme. Eames.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Preparatory to her being received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Gibbons, Miss Elinor Wise attended mass at the Cathedral today, accompanied by her fiance, the Duke de Richelieu. The Duke will return to New York to-morrow.

Many handsome wedding presents are being received by Miss Wise. The wedding arrangements are nearly complete. There will be no bridesmaids. Miss Leslie Frick, daughter of Mrs. John W. Frick, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The Duke has not yet selected his best man.

Miss Wise has received her wedding gown. It is of rich white satin and covered with rare rose point and duchesse lace. She will wear a wreath of orange blossoms from Florida.

The ceremony will be performed by the Cardinal in the Cathedral, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the Stafford. Nearly 1,000 invitations have been issued. Among the presents received is a handsome emerald necklace from Mme. Eames, who is a friend of Miss Wise, and a silver cake basket from the German Ambassador in Washington.

Among those who have accepted invitations to the wedding are Col. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York.

Sailing for Europe.

Transatlantic liners: Mrs. James Bacon, Miss Helen Beckhan, G. Bowers, Noel H. Brandon, Mrs. C. F. Burnam, G. E. Crane, Mrs. Ella Donaldson, J. H. Duval, Count Alberto Grubicy de Dragon, Capt. C. E. Dansey, Miss Catherine Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Ellsworth, Miss Harriet M. Farnsworth, Miss A. J. Flood, F. O. French, Mrs. C. W. Goodrich, Miss F. M. Hawley, C. E. Hill, Mrs. H. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. S. Keith, Mrs. Claudia Tacell, Baron S. V. Mehring, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pallen, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Porter, C. H. Ruddock, J. E. Sharkey, D. Stewart, Hector J. Tilly and Miss W. Wilson.

LIGHTSHIP BEACONS A LURE TO DISASTER

Hidden from Each Other by Glare Liner and Schooner Crash and Wooden Craft Sinks.

CREW OF EIGHT ARE SAVED

Passengers of the Prinz Oskar Shaken from Their Bunks by Impact Rush Onto Decks.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Hidden from each other by the powerful glare of a lightship until they were too close to turn aside, the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Oskar and the four-masted schooner City of Georgetown met in collision forty miles at sea early this morning. The schooner sank in a few minutes, and her Captain and crew of seven were saved only by the display of the greatest gallantry. The Prinz Oskar came back to port to-day with a heavy list, made by water which had poured in through a big hole in her port bow.

The collision took place off the Five Fathoms Bank lightship, due east of the Delaware Capes. The Prinz Oskar, emerging from the Delaware Breakwater, was making a wide circle past the lightship to reach the regular transatlantic lane. The schooner, carrying full sail in a good breeze, was coming down the coast with a cargo of salt from New York for Savannah and was keeping close to the lightship in order to get her bearings.

The ships came together at 12:55 A. M. Three minutes before they had sighted each other. As the liner veered from the lightship, the watch upon the bridge beheld the schooner. The log of the Prinz Oskar sets the time as 12:52. With the cry from the watch the signal bells sounded in the engine room of the Prinz Oskar and the propellers were reversed at full speed astern.

The helmsman of the schooner, seeing the liner, shouted orders to the watch to cut sails loose, and threw his wheel about. A gust of wind caught the sails, and spread them out, however, before the crew could sever the ropes, and the schooner, with her bowsprit stretching in front like a battering ram, struck the Prinz Oskar. Through the steel plates the bowsprit jammed its way, carrying the Prinz Oskar's huge port anchor ten feet into the forecastle. Sailors asleep in their berths were jerked to the floor amid shattered fittings and ice.

The impact was so powerful that the steel liner was rocked. Passengers were thrown from their bunks. At the same time the four masts of the schooner snapped off and fell to the deck, with the mass of spars, sails, and rigging. For a few minutes the wooden ship and the liner were locked fast by the bowsprit. Then the engines of the liner pulled her free, jerking the bowsprit from its fastenings. As the steamer backed, the schooner settled at the bow.

With the decks in a tangle and the vessel rapidly sinking, Capt. A. J. Slocum and his crew of seven men had a hard time to save themselves. They were able, however, to launch a dory and get away just as the craft sank. The boat was almost swamped by the suction of the sinking vessel, and four of the men, who had tried to cling to it while the others rowed, were drawn into the whirlpool. They clung to wreckage, however, and were picked up by lifeboats from the liner after hope of saving them had almost been abandoned.

Capt. Von Leuenfels, who was on the bridge at the time of the accident, took prompt measures to reassure the three first-class cabin and thirty steerage passengers aboard.

Stewards shouted that the Prinz Oskar was in no danger. Despite the assurance, many of the passengers fled to the decks, scantily clad, braving the blasts of icy wind. They were soon calmed.

The Prinz Oskar dropped anchor off Gloucester at 1:45 o'clock. Her passengers and cargo will be discharged to-morrow morning, and the steamship will be docked for repairs.

The City of Georgetown was built in Bath, Me., in 1902 and hailed from New Bedford. She was 170 feet long, 40 feet beam, and had a capacity of 1,900 tons.

"The Road to Happiness" for Hodge.

William Hodge, who has just been put under contract as a Shubert star, will be seen this season in "The Road to Happiness," the out of-town opening of which is scheduled to occur in about two weeks. Yesterday the complete cast for the piece was announced. It includes William McVay, Adin B. Wilson, George Lund, W. D. Stone, Edwin Melvin, A. C. Coutts, H. C. Carroll, E. A. Eberle, Gertrude Hitz, Helen Fulton, Ida Vernon, Elizabeth Baker and Marie Haynes. The scenes are all laid in a town of 1,500 inhabitants and Mr. Hodge plays the role of a young jack-of-all trades who is trying to educate himself as a lawyer.

"The Silver Wedding" Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—"The Silver Wedding," a play by Edward Locke, was produced at the Shubert Theatre here tonight by H. H. Frazee, with Thomas A. Wise in the principal part. It is described as a folk play of German-American life, in three acts, the scenes of which are laid in Lauterbach, a small community in Pennsylvania. In addition to Mr. Wise the cast includes Edna Aug, Alice Gale, Richard Malchien, John McGowan, Siegfried Schultz, Robert Ames, Bratton Kennedy, Harry McAuliffe, Paul Albert, Frances Nelsen, Geraldyne Bergh, Rose Bender, and Augusta Hoffman.

J. Urlus, Wagnerian Tenor, Arrives.

Jacques Urlus, the new Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Amerika. He will make his debut on Saturday afternoon in "Tristan und Isolde." He is a Hollander by birth, but he has sung for twelve seasons at the Leipsic Opera, singing from time to time as a guest in other German cities. He is 37 years old. He is accompanied to this country by his wife.

A Musicale for the Blind.

A musical programme has been arranged for next Thursday evening in the rooms of the Matilda Zeigler Magazine for the Blind, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street. All blind persons in the city are invited, and each will be permitted to bring a seeing friend or guide. Ellison Van Hoos, tenor, of the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, has volunteered his services, and in addition there will be instrumental and harp music. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock and will be free.

Clews Dines Russian Ambassador.

Henry Clews gave a dinner at his residence, 27 West Fifty-first Street, last night, in honor of George Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, and Mme. Bakhmetieff. Twenty-five friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clews were at the dinner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts are organizing a second company to present Lehar's "The Man with Three Wives" in the far West, beginning in San Francisco.

Francis Wilson's company in "The Spiritualist," of which the actor is himself the author, will include John Blair, Wright Kramer, George Irving, Robert Peters, Frank Peck, Edna Bruns, Mrs. Dellenbaugh, and Lolo Fisher.

William Hammerstein will give a special performance of "Lead, Kindly Light," the playlet he is producing, on Saturday morning at the Victoria Theatre. Invitations will be sent to 500 clergymen, priests, and Salvation Army officers.

There will be a special matinee at the Winter Garden of "The Honeymoon Express" on Friday, the day after its first performance.

Sam Bernard offers a box at any but Saturday performances of "All for the Ladies" to any one who provides him with a verse to his song, "It's Permissible," which is accepted. The librettists have found themselves unable to provide more than two verses for the song on account of the difficulty of finding rhymes for the title-phrase.

Arthur Hammerstein will put Berton Lenihan in the place of Craig Campbell for one performance of "The Firefly" in the near future to test whether he has "discovered" a new tenor in him, as he says he believes.

To-morrow afternoon Elsie Janis and Montgomery and Stone, together with "The Lady of the Slipper" company, will be guests at the Kinemacolor matinee at Carnegie Lyceum. There will be no evening performance on that day owing to a previous booking of the stars.

PREACHERS AND POLITICIANS.

Dr. Schulman Finds Them Mixing Their Dates in These Days.

"The Evil of Preachers Being Politicians and Politicians Being Preachers," was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman at the Temple Beth-El yesterday afternoon.

"We are going through a time of great religious uncertainty and intense social unrest," said he. "Religion has always been the root of the higher life of man. In such a time as ours, when faith seems to be somewhat low, there is naturally great dependence upon a sanguine belief in the possibility of perfection of the machinery of society to bring about the peace of mind and the contentment and the happiness of the soul which, through loss of faith it has been deprived of. Lack of religious influence, an increasing tendency to question all foundations, and an overnight changed society, naturally go together.

"The preacher, whose main business it should be to lift up men in spiritual freedom, tends, because of the lack of interest in his special work to outside activities. He ceases to be the priest at the altar and becomes the politician, the social agitator. On the other hand, the statesman and politician whose business it really is to have the wisdom and energy to solve such problems of society, seek to draw attention from their incompetence in their own province and take the line of least resistance, and so they become preachers of genetral righteousness of the social ideal and of the need of perfection for men and society. In a time of confusion, the preacher becomes a politician and the politician becomes a preacher.

"The preacher must attract attention. He has a message on every political situation and he has a dogmatic word ready for every industrial contest. He becomes a politician.

"The greatest danger in a democracy is that statesmanship shrivels itself up into politics. For the last ten years or more, the Nation has had the virtue of the Commandments held up to it. What is a states[illegible] The late Senator Thomas B. Reed once cynically said that a statesman was a dead politician. But, after all, it is not preachment which makes the successful statesman. When any department in a city's municipal machinery is discovered to be a fault, whether through inefficiency, or through something worse, the real thing for the statesman to do is, avoiding all personalities, to recognize the deficiency and produce the remedy."

JUSTICE STEINERT DIES.

Passes Away in Staten Island Infirmary—Stricken on Bench.

After an illness of three days, Justice Henry M. Steinert of the Court of Special Sessions died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, St. George, S. I., last night, from pneumonia. Justice Steinert was taken ill while filling a temporary vacancy on the bench at St. George on Thursday. He was hearing a case when he suddenly collapsed, and was carried by court attendants to his chambers. His condition was such that he was unable to continue his work, and he was removed to the Hotel St. George in an automobile.

The following day Dr. Frank Pearson of St. George advised his removal to the infirmary, where he could receive constant medical attendance. This was done, but in spite of every effort on the part of the physicians his condition became steadily worse, and his five children were summoned to his bedside on Saturday. They remained in St. George, so as to be near their father, and were at his side when he passed away.

Justice Steinert was for many years active in Democratic politics in Manhattan. He was the Treasurer of the National Democratic Club and was a member of its executive committee. His first political office came through his appointment as Assistant Corporation Counsel by Mayor McClellan in 1898, in which capacity he was assigned to the Health Department.

In 1904 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan to the bench of City Magistrates and was later reappointed by Mayor Gaynor. During his period of service as a magistrate he became known for his caustic criticisms of the police, especially as regarded the excise policy of the department. Justice Steinert was wont to say from the bench that bartenders violating the Sunday excise laws should be served with a summons and not dragged to a police station. He asserted that under Commissioner Bingham a great deal of time was wasted by the police in making such arrests.

On July 6, 1911, Mayor Gaynor appointed Magistrate Steinert as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions to succeed William E. Wyatt, whose term expired. At the time he made the appointment the Mayor publicly commended Justice Steinert on his record as a fair and unbiased examining Magistrate, and expressed the opinion that he would prove an able trial Justice.

Justice Steinert was a widower, and is survived by five children—two sons and three daughters.

DR. HENRY G. MACKAYE.

Prominent Newport Physician and Half-Brother of Playwright.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—Dr. Henry Goodwin Mackaye, who died here this afternoon after several months of illness, was born in New York in March, 1856, the son of James and Maria (Goodwin) Mackaye. He was graduated from Harvard in 1878, and from its Medical School in 1883. He studied abroad, and, returning to America, joined the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He came to Newport in 1886 and established himself as a physician. He enjoyed a large practice. He became a member of the staff of the Newport Hospital soon after his arrival here, and for nearly twenty-five years continued on the Hospital Board, rendering valuable service. He was a half brother of Steele Mackaye, the playwright.

Dr. Mackaye was a member of the Newport Medical Society, Miantonomi Club, Newport Business Men's Association, and the Rhode Island Harvard Club. A wife and three daughters survive him.

Oliver W. Shaw Dies on Train.

Oliver W. Shaw, 74 years old, of 132 William Street, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday on Lackawanna Railroad train while on his way to New York to attend a Masonic service. He was taken suddenly ill soon after he boarded the train at East Orange and died between the Roseville and Broad Street Stations. The body was removed from the train at the latter station. Death was due to heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. McKENNA, 58 years old, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, died yesterday, following an operation performed two weeks ago, at his home, 1,941 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx.

ABRAHAM B. RYKER, a wholesale millinery dealer and importer, died yesterday at his home, 19 West 123d Street.

FRANK ACKER MERRALL, Vice President of Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, died of heart disease on Saturday at his home, 129 West Seventy-second Street, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Merrall was educated in the public schools, and then entered the employ of the grocery concern, of which his father, William J. Merrall, was President and one of the founders.

MARION BIEGLER, 71 years old, widow of Joseph A. Biegler of Rochester, died suddenly at Florence, Italy, on Friday night.

CHARLES EDWARD SNEVILY of the firm of Beekman & Co., 20 Broad Street, died on Saturday at his home, 535 West 111th Street, of stomach trouble.

Mrs. LUISA CAVALLI, 81 years old, who lived in this city until two years ago, died on Saturday at her home in Montclair, N. J.

EPHRAIM A. KYNOR, 92 years old, first Chief of Police of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son, E. Waldo Kynor, at Montclair.

ABRAHAM PARIENTE, 65 years old, a retired real estate and insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 215 Audubon Avenue.

GEORGE HENRY BENNETT, 62 years old, for many years ferry master at the Williamsburg terminal of the Grand and Houston Street Ferries, is dead at his home, 177 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.

MARINUS J. COMAN, 60 years old, died on Friday of Bright's disease at his home, 136 Passaic Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Dr. JAMES PERCIVAL TUTTLE, a cancer specialist, died on Friday of diabetes at his home, 42 West Fiftieth Street. Dr. Tuttle was the surgeon who operated recently on the late James R. Keene.

JAMES P. HEDRIC, 69 years old, a constructor of waterworks and pipe lines, died suddenly on Saturday night at Williamsport, Penn.

PHILIP VINCENT McKENNA, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McKenna, died on Friday at his home, 27 Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn.

JULIET WADSWORTH STAGG, for seventy years a resident of Brooklyn, died at 611 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was born on April 3, 1822, in Wall Street, when her father, John Fleming was cashier, afterward President, of the Mechanics Bank, now Mechanics and Metals. Her mother, Ellen Bicker, was of old Dutch stock, and daughter of Capt. Walter Bicker, a Revolutionary officer.

ROBERT PARKER DOREMUS, 55 years old, for twenty-two years a member of the Stock Exchange firm of De Coppet & Doremus and for twenty years Chairman of the Stock Exchange Clearing House Committee, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 2,211 Broadway.

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STATES TO CONFER ON MILK LAWS HERE

Delegates Will Meet at Academy of Medicine to Consider Uniform Legislation.

WOULD CONTROL THE SUPPLY

New York Committee Has a Bill Which Will Bring About Co-operation Between the States.

Delegates appointed by the Governors of the Eastern and Middle States will meet at the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday and Thursday of this week to confer on the New York Milk Committee's plan for uniform State legislation, which would have as its object a more adequate control over the milk industry and bovine tuberculosis. For some time the members of the New York Milk Committee have had a bill ready to submit to the Legislature.

"The committee," says the official statement issued yesterday, "believes that it is now in possession of sufficient facts as a result of its experiments and investigations into all phases of the industry to warrant it in presenting to the legislators and the public a constructive plan to bring about a more adequate control over the production and sale of milk, which will not only be of benefit to the milk industry itself and eliminate duplication of effort in its supervision and control but will establish more effective safeguards to protect the health and lives of the babies of the entire State.

"Because New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities in this group of States draw their milk supply from several States besides their own and the control over the source of supply is an inter-State matter the committee contends that only a fraction of the supply of these States would be affected by State legislation in a single State."

All grounds for city and State control will be thrashed out at this week's conference.

While the questions presented offer an opportunity for answers of the most varying kind, it is known that the New York Milk Committee has very definite ideas on the subject. It is for State control, through a State Milk Board as a central control. This is the New York committee's explanation of its plan:

The organization of a State Milk Board should be made up of the active heads of the State Departments of Health, Agriculture, and Law, a representative of the State Dairy College, and a person having knowledge of dairying sanitation. The committee would have the State Milk Board issue graded licenses to dairymen. It advocates the grading of cattle and the grading of dairy equipment and methods as well as the grading of the milk supply. This, it believes to be essential to the welfare of the milk industry and will serve to stimulate a much greater spirit of progressiveness among the dairymen themselves. It would have medical supervision of employes and handlers of milk at the source of production, the sanitary inspection of water supply, drainage systems, milk houses, shipping stations, factories, &c., carried out by the State Department of Health. The committee advocates that the veterinary inspection of cattle and tuberculin testing, the sanitary inspection of dairy barns and surroundings be carried out by the State Department of Agriculture.

Gov. Wilson has not yet forwarded the names of his official delegates, although he has signified his interest in the conference and his intention to have New Jersey represented. The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have as yet to announce their appointments.

C. R. Snowden, Polo Player, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Charles Randolph Snowden, who was injured in an automobile accident on Wednesday last while he was hurrying from the Radnor Hunt Club to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to attend a dinner dance, died to-night in the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Physicians said that death was due to shock. In the automobile with Mr. Snowden was John W. Converse, who escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Snowden was at the wheel. He drove the car into an eight-foot wall to escape running into a carriage which had turned into the roadway from an alley. Mr. Snowden was one of the best polo players in America, his handicap rating of six goals placing him in the foremost rank in that sport. He was a member of the Bryn Mawr polo team, which won the junior polo championship two years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BECK.—Jan. 25, 54 Elliot St., Yonkers, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Beck, a son.

HAHN.—Jan. 27, 170 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hahn, a son.

HIRSCH.—Jan. 28, 883 East 162d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch, a son.

MAYWOOD.—Jan. 30, 2,306 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. M Maywood, a daughter.

SAUERBRUNN.—Jan. 30, 1,494 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sauerbrunn.

Engaged.

APPLEBAUM — GOLDSMITH.—Etta Goldsmith to Nathan Applebaum.

BRENNER—FREEHOF.—Sylvia Freehof to Mortimer Brenner.

BRUCK—SHEVELL.—Lillian Shevell to Isaac J. Bruck.

CAPLAN — LOEVIN.—Jeanette Loevin to Louis Caplan.

DOERNBERG—STEIN.—Juliette A. Stein to Walter S. Doernberg.

FISCHGRUND—SCHOTT.—Fanny Schott to Joseph E. Fischgrund.

GLEICHMAN—SUSSKIND.—Bertha Susskind to Henry Gleichman.

GOLDSTEIN—GOLDSTEIN.—Rae L. Goldstein to Jack Goldstein.

GOLDSTEIN—SCHWARZ.—Gussie Schwarz to Louis Goldstein.

HESS—WENDELKEN.—Eva E. Wendelken to Louis J. Hess.

JACOBS.—DAWSON.—Harriett Dawson to Rudolf Jacobs.

KEISER—POLLAK.—Mildred Pollak to Sol Keiser.

LEDERER — SILVERSTEIN.—Helen Silverstein to Joseph B. Lederer.

LEPOW—BLISS.—Lillian Bliss to David Lepow.

LOWENTHAL—BERGER.—Ruth L. Berger to Harry S. Lowenthal.

MALETON—SEIBERT.—Mignor E. Seibert to Martin Maleton.

NORTON—LOWENTHAL.—Florence Lowenthal to Sigmund Norton.

PRESENDER—POLACEK.—Edith Polacek to Julius Presender.

RABINOWITZ — SCHWARTZ.—Jeanette C. Schwartz to Harold M. Rabinowitz.

ROSENBAUM—KELLER.—Mildred Keller to Alfred Rosenbaum.

ROSENBAUM—LANGFELDER.—Elsie Langfelder to Samuel Rosenbaum.

SIMMONS—NEWMARK.—Lillian Newmark to Sol Simmons.

Married.

COX—HYDE.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Hyde of Philadelphia, to Stanley Mirick Cox of New York.

TAS—TESCHNER.—In Amsterdam, Holland, on Jan. 30, 1913, Helen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Teschner of New York to Mr. Emile Tas.

DREYFUSS — KURZMAN.—Jan. 30, Lillian Kurzman to Ludwig Dreyfuss.

FISKE—PAGE.—Feb. 1, Natalie Page to Thomas S. Fiske.

JOHNSON—CULLERTON.—Feb. 2, Lucy L. Cullerton to Ernest R. Johnson.

RIES—HOFFMAN.—Jan. 30.—Eva Hoffman to Nathan Ries.

TIERNEY — O'MEARA.—Jan. 29, Winifred O'Meara to Patrick W. Tierney.

UNGER—HARRIS.—Jan. 29, Lillian R. Harris to Jerome L. Unger.

Brooklyn.

BASSLER — FITZGERALD.—Jan. 29, Anna Fitzgerald to Joseph J. Bassler.

KEARSING—NAFIS.—Feb. 1, Grace W. Nafis to Edward M. Kearsing.

Long Island.

FOY—NIEBLING.—Feb. 1, Josephine Niebling to Peter J. Foy.

Died.

ALBRO.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 2, Mrs. Helen M. Albro, in the 80th year of her age. Services at her late residence, 68 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Providence and Newport papers please copy.

BAEHR.—Carrie, the late wife of Ferdinand. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,361 Prospect Av., Bronx, Monday. Interment Tuesday A. M., Woodlawn.

BATES.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 30, 1913, in Los Angeles, Cal., after a short illness, Imogen C. Bates, wife of Wells H. Bates and daughter of the late James Cosgrove.

BOGART.—Feb 1, at White Plains, N. Y., William Franklin Bogart. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 7:30 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Bell, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BRISACH.—Suddenly on Feb. 1, 1913, George Brisach, aged 78 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3,777 Willett Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

CAMERON.—At his residence in this city on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1913, James Cameron, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hoyt. Funeral services at Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

CEBALLOS.—In this city on Saturday, Feb. 1, suddenly, of apoplexy, Juan M. Ceballos, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 777 Madison Av. on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

CONERY.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1913, Sarah C., wife of the late A. F. Conery, aged 74 years. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 710 Clifton Av., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth.

COOK.—Suddenly, Ferdinand H. Cook, beloved husband of Mary A. Cook, in the 52d year of his age. Services at First Presbyterian Church, Sag Harbor, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 12:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DELANO.—Suddenly, on Jan. 29, at Winnipeg, Canada, Eugene Delano, Jr., in the 26th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Mount Auburn.

DOREMUS.—Robert Parker Doremus, beloved husband of Jessie Raymond Doremus, at his residence, the Apthorp, 2,211 Broadway, on Feb. 2. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 1:30 o'clock. It is requested

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

In addition to the general question of the business outlook, with the uncertainty which many feel regarding the influence to be exerted by the coming change in the National Administration, and by the impending reduction in the tariff, the financial markets are confronted to-day with a number of matters in each of which it has a considerable stake. When the Stock Exchanges here and abroad adjourned at the end of the week it was felt that the next forty-eight hours might bring to a new crisis the question whether peace is to be restored in Southeastern Europe or whether armed conflict is to be resumed. The latter would almost inevitably put a further damper upon financial sentiment because of the strain to which the general European situation has already been put by reason of the losses incurred and the distrust caused by the past year's upflaming of the Balkan troubles. This is one of the matters which is of immediate concern to the money and security markets of the world. In our own more immediate field we have the possibility of further decisions from the Supreme Court in cases of much importance to the financial and business worlds, the expected early settlement of the Union Pacific problem, which itself grows out of a recent decision of the court, and other specific happenings of lesser consequence which are expected in the near future.

Underlying influence of a more potent kind than any entered by these latter matters rests with the still broader questions with which the security markets are confronted. So far as the factor of the general business outlook is concerned, notwithstanding the conservatism with which the future is regarded by many men of business the output of the country's factories, the volume of railway traffic, and the several generally accepted measures of commercial activity, all show unmistakably that the business world is very active. Nearly all, however, are confident that some recession is almost inevitable, and this very feeling helps to fortify the situation against such measure of business relaxation as may actually be experienced. The United States Steel Corporation was able last week to report a surplus after the common and preferred dividends of something over $3,000,000, after having incurred about as large a deficit during the first six months. The improvement in the final three months of 1912 was noteworthy and trade expectations point to an even better showing during the first three months of this year. This, acknowledgedly, will be due in no small part to the piling up of orders during the last half of 1912. Future commitments are being entered into with more caution than they were a while ago, but so far as can be foreseen the mills of the corporation will be busy practically to their maximum capacity for months to come. Such a prospect is not consistent with the acceptance of the extreme pessimistic views which lately took considerable hold of sentiment in Wall Street. What occurred in the stock market last week apart from one much-to-be-regretted feature of the week's experience reflected, it seemed, a revulsion from the rather hopeless attitude into which many in the financial district had allowed themselves to fall. Thus the stock market was able to advance even before the solution of the various problems which had been assigned as the reasons for the previous decline.

But in all of the discussions of the past week the thing that stood out most prominently was Wall Street's own disgust over what nearly all described as the maladroitness (not a few described it by harsher terms) of those who saw fit so to manage the affairs of an important industrial concern as to throw its shares into a vortex of speculation which hardly could have been planned differently if it had been designed for the purpose of increasing the public criticism of Stock Exchange practices. In this case the Stock Exchange may have been in large measure, if not entirely, the innocent victim of plans laid by those over whom the Exchange has no jurisdiction, but the cause of that institution inevitably suffers by such happenings as have occurred in the affairs of the American Can Company.

"As a matter of fact," inquired Gov. Sulzer at the hearing which he accorded last Friday to representatives of the Stock Exchange, "are not those tremendous transactions (in American Can) yesterday and the day before sure signs of manipulation?"

"I should not say so," President Mabon of the Stock Exchange answered. "There evidently is something going on in American Can which some persons know and the others do not."

"Practically one-third the entire capitalization of American Can was bought and sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday," the Governor persisted. "Do you believe it was bought and sold by bona fide investors and holders, or that insiders were manipulating the market?"

"I honestly believe the shares were sold by holders," said Mr. Mabon, "and that insiders made large purchases."

A reminiscence of the late Samuel D. Babcock, long a Director in a number of companies and institutions which was cited last week by one of the many in high places in the financial district who unreservedly condemned what they saw going on in the affairs of the American Can Company, is worth setting down. Mr. Babcock had for long years been an officer and Director in one of the New England railways, which eventually was sold to the New Haven system. He first became connected with the management of this road when its stock was selling at less than $10 a share. It was turned over to the New Haven many years later at a price equivalent to $400 a share. Mr. Babcock had 368 shares of this stock when first he became a Director. Those same 368 shares, no more and no less, he turned over to the New Haven when that system acquired this railroad. When some of his friends expressed surprise that he had not profited by the opportunity, seeing the bright future of this property from the inside as he had, to increase his holdings of the stock, his reply was that it was incumbent upon a Director neither to buy or sell stock in his own company. Nor was this an impractical idealist. He explained that he observed this rule in all the companies in which he was a Director, but this did not prevent his accumulating a fortune, which even in these days would be considered large. Many, doubtless, will regard this as an extreme view of a Director's duty in respect to his relations to the stock of his company, but the contrast between this view and the one to which practical expression has been given in the sequence of events in the American Can Company's affairs during the past few months suggests an unmistakable lesson.

President Mabon referred to insiders buying on inside information. Not a few in the financial district subscribed to the view last week that this latest episode in corporation management, which, fortunately, can hardly be regarded as typical of corporation management as a whole, seems to call for such changes as will reduce inside information to a minimum by increasing outside information regarding the affairs of corporations to the maximum. It is an interesting sign of the times, and one most hopeful in its import, that Wall Street's own criticism of this episode was as severe as any outside criticism reasonably could be.

LONDON IMPATIENT FOR PEACE.

Public Anxious to Buy Stocks, but Waits for Clearer Skies.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—While the public are eager to do business, they are still determined to avoid committing themselves until the political sky has cleared. Hence general stagnation continues on the Stock Exchange.

The events in Turkey have not seriously disturbed the market. All they have accomplished has been to delay the improvement, which is expected as soon as peace is concluded.

In anticipation of the restoration of peace there has been a general improvement in prices, and this has been assisted by the relatively satisfactory dividends announced by British railway companies and by the excellent railway earnings and trade reports from the United States. All the indications are favorable to a great volume of trade in the current year.

A feature of last week was the rise in Marconi shares, the evidence before the Parliamentary committee being regarded as greatly in favor of the company.

Money has been in good demand during the week. The Bank of England has been getting increasingly strong, and with a reserve of £29,000,000 ($145,000,000) a reduction in the Bank rate is expected as soon as the international political situation improves.

PARIS UNDERTONE STRONG.

Securities of the Balkan States Decline Toward End of Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse adopted a waiting attitude last week. Although the undertone was strong, the activity was not great. The professional operations were concentrated on State securities, Turkish Unified displaying extreme sensitiveness and losing more than a point the last two days of the week. Servian securities also were actively dealt in and closed Saturday with a declining tendency.

The banks had a buoyant week, but lost some of the gain in Saturday's dull session. As soon as the foreign situation brightens many new issues will be floated.

Rios had a good undertone, although they fell away several points on Saturday with the rest of the market.

Owing to French pressure it has been made a condition of the new Chinese loan that it shall be divided into several distinct classes of bonds, each class being negotiable in the market of one country only.

BERLIN MARKET CAUTIOUS.

Money Is Comparatively Easy, but Investors Are Coy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Despite the continuance of favorable reports of business, especially from the coal industry, the week failed to clear up the situation on the Boerse or bring confidence in the future. Both the professionals and the public are shy of entering the market in view of the daily changes in the political outlook, and the result was a reduction of business to a minimum.

In contrast with other countries, Germany's money market was comparatively easy. Nevertheless, the public caution makes even first-class bond issues inadvisable at this time, and Hamburg has reduced by half the issue that was placed, while Bavaria has postponed to a more favorable time the issue which was to be offered last week.

Bankers, however, are apparently expecting an early peace. This is shown by the sensational 20 per cent. rise in Orient Bank shares and the large loan closed with Rumania.

Continental Gas Stock Up for Sale.

Through Howe, Corrigan & Co., Grand Rapids, as syndicate managers, the Continental Gas and Electric Corporation is offering to subscription its 6 per cent. preferred and common stock in blocks of $1,000 par value preferred, and $400 par value common for $1,000 cash. The offering in Boston is in the hadns of John Burnham & Co. The Continental Gas and Electric Corporation has acquired four public utility properties in Iowa and five in Nebraska. It has an outstanding capitalization of $685,000 first lien 5 per cent. bonds, $300,000 6 per cent. preferred and $1,250,000 common stock, with an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000 bonds, $5,000,000 preferred, and $5,000,000 common stock.

COURT BARS RETURN OF STATE PARK LANDS

Admits Timber Contractor as Party Defendant, and Case Will Be Reopened.

WADSWORTH TO BE WITNESS

Neither He Nor Forest Commissioner Whipple Were Called in State's Suit to Quiet Title.

The attempt on the part of the State to return to the original owners more than thirty-three thousand acres of forest lands in the Adirondacks, now valued at about $1,000,000, which were acquired in January, 1909, by the Forest Purchasing Board as a part of the great Adirondack Park, has been blocked by a decision of Justice I. R. Devendorf in the Supreme Court at Herkimer.

LeRoy Crawford, a contractor, has been permitted by Justice Devendorf to intervene as a defendant in the suit brought by the State against Mary L. Fisher, the former owner of 22,601 acres, to quiet the title to that part of the land in dispute. All persons who have any knowledge of the transaction whereby the land was acquired by the State will be called as witnesses, and the case will be tried in the open.

The Fisher property, which is the bone of contention in the present action, lies south of the Beaver River in Herkimer County. Adjoining it is a tract of land embracing 11,200 acres formerly owned by the Taggart Paper Company. To the south of the Taggart land is a tract formerly owned by Lyon De Camp.

Under the law the Forest Purchasing Board was empowered to appropriate land for the Forest Preserve—Adirondack Park—when the property adjoined land already owned or appropriated by the State, or whenever in the judgment of the board the timber thereon, other than spruce, pine, or hemlock, was being removed to the detriment of the forest or the interest of the State.

Early in January, 1909, the Forest Purchasing Board learned that Mrs. Fisher had a contract with the St. Regis Paper Co. for the removal of the timber from her land, and that the St. Regis Paper Co. had contracted with LeRoy Crawford to do the work. The board also learned that an electric railway was to be run through the Fisher and Taggart tracts, and a chemical mill was to be erected and the entire tract denuded.

The board acted promptly, and appropriated the Fisher and Taggart tracts on the ground that timber was being cut and that the property adjoined the De Camp tract, which had been acquired by the State in 1908, and had been marked on the map as State property. Gov. Hughes formally approved the action of the board. The amount of compensation due the former owners of the land has been in dispute ever since, and meantime the value of the timber has doubled.

In May last, Attorney General Carmody, at the request of the Conservation Commission, brought suit in the Supreme Court at Herkimer to quiet the title to the Fisher tract, it being understood that a decision in that case would apply also to the Taggart tract. The complaint was virtually a confession of judgment as it specifically stated that the plaintiff—the State—had not acquired title to the land in question, thus contemptuously setting aside as void the action of the Purchasing Board. Former Justice of the Supreme Court Henry Purcell of Watertown, counsel for Mrs. Fisher, in his answer concurred heartily with the complaint.

Justice Devendorf heard the case in chambers on June 15, 1912. The State, through Deputy Attorney General John T. Norton, called one witness, G. H. P. Gould of Lyons, the attorney in fact of Mrs. Fisher. It did not call James W. Wadsworth, Jr., a member of the Forest Purchasing Board in 1909, or James S. Whipple, Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner at that time, or others familiar with the facts. In fact, the State made absolutely no attempt to sustain its title. The defense called no witnesses. Justice Devendorf was asked to render a speedy decision, which could have only been in favor of the defendant, but he hesitated. The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks made an investigation. Messrs. Wadsworth and Whipple made statements defending the action of the Purchasing Board and severely criticising the Attorney General for his failure to call them as witnesses.

Russel S. Johnson of Utica, counsel for LeRoy Crawford, who complained that he had been damaged in the sum of $80,000 by the action of the State, asked leave for his client to intervene as a party defendant. His motion was heard in October last by Justice Devendorf. Deputy Attorney General Norton and former Judge Purcell appeared in opposition.

The main contention of Mr. Johnson was that Crawford's contract was property, and, like any other property, might be taken under condemnation proceedings for public use, such condemnation being subject to the rules of just compensation.

Justice Devendorf now finds that Crawford expended time and money in the construction of roads, bridges, and camps, and decides that "Crawford's property was interfered with by the State, and when it brings action to obliterate its proceeding in that regard I think he becomes an interested party within the language of the statute and is entitled to his day in court and a right to be heard. The motion is granted."

An appeal may be taken, but even if it is unsuccessful the case will be tried again without Crawford as a party defendant. This is made certain by a motion made by Mr. Norton at the close of the Crawford hearing in October last. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Norton arose and asked that the case be opened because of the newspaper talk about the alleged secret trial in June and because he wished to call the persons—Messrs. Wadsworth and Whipple—who were alleged to have made statements about the case.

Justice Devendorf asked Mr. Purcell if he concurred in Mr. Norton's motion. Mr. Purcell replied that he did. Justice Devendorf remarked then that the case ought to be opened and he would pass on the matter after the Crawford motion was decided. A decision on this point is expected shortly, and as the motion was made by lawyers representing both plaintiff and defendant and as the Justice approved it from the bench, the decision cannot be in doubt.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotation on Saturday:

70	95	American Coal	85	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Am. Snuff pf.	111½	Aug. 20
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	107	Oct. 31
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
125	140	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	130	July 23
110	115	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	114½	Nov. 6
125	135	C., St. P., M. & O.	130	Dec. 20
..	..	Cleve. & Pittsburgh.	*167½	Oct. 17
68	70	Col. Southern 1st pf.	72	Nov. 22
63	70	Col. Southern 2d pf.	66½	Dec. 11
75	86	Crex Carpet	84	Dec. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
..	94½	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	93	June 18
4	10	Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	5	May 18
100	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105	Feb. 16
..	98	DuPont Powder pf.	98	Dec. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*67	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95	July 16
100	120	George W. Helme pf.	115	Sep. 24
..	..	Granby Consolidated	74½	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	85	Mar. 24
..	150	Hocking Valley	150	Aug. 14
50	..	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	55	May 16
68	77½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	67	Dec. 18
11½	14	Lake Erie & Western.	12	Dec. 11
..	..	Manhattan Beach	2	Oct. 3
82½	85	M., S. P. & S. S. M. 1.	84	Dec. 18
168½	176	Morris & Essex (350).	175½	May 16
60	65	N. Ry. of Mex. 1st pf.	63	Dec. 26
15	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 5
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24¼	Sep. 22
97	..	N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf	103	Mar. 26
80¼	90	N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	85	Sep. 16
15	20	New York Dock.	18	Dec. 9
32	42	New York Dock pf.	32	Dec. 20
..	..	New York & Harlem.	255	June 20
118½	126	N. Y., L. & Western.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State R. pf.	*92	June 24
83	92	Norfolk & West. pf.	88¼	Dec. 27
96	101½	Pacific T. & T. pf.	100	Dec. 6
210	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.	215½	Aug. 15
105	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	160½	July 19
..	..	Rome, W. & Og.	*125½	Feb. 20
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13
100	104	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. I. pf. ctfs.	100½	Dec. 26
77	81	S. R., M. & O. ctfs.	86	Mar. 12
138½	145	Twin City R. T. pf.	145	Mar. 9

*Less than 100 shares.

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STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19½	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Albany So. 5s..	1,202,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	81	85
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	45	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	83½	85
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6% notes,'21	2,100,100	3	S	F. & A.	98	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	73½	75
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P.						
1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aug. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.:	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90½	91½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Buf. Cr'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	45
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.& P.Co. 1st 5s, '51.....	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	77	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	123	124⅞
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	63	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Cinc. L.,H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Jewel'd Ry. 1st 5s,'31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Asheville L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aug. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.:	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90½	91½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Buf. Cr'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	45
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.& P.Co. 1st 5s, '51.....	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	77	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	123	124⅞
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	63	70
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Cinc. L.,H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Jewel'd Ry. 1st 5s,'31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	90
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 13	74½	75
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	104
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	99b	100b
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	34	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	80	85
El Paso El.5s,'22	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Exc. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	82	84
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	90b	92½b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Guanaj. P. & L. Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Do 6s, '32....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	68	75
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92¼	95
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Ind. Ry. of Buf.:						
Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac 4s,'49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & L.	69¼	69½
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,089	..	..	.....	17	18
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	39
Do 1st 1.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	90½
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103½	103¾
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	77
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s, '35	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Kan. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,12	92b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr.....	.....	..	..	.....	44	45½
Do preferred	.....	..	..	.....	100	101½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'g M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	84
Do deb. 5s,'54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80¾
N. Ont. L. & P.	4,585,000	V	V	V	16	20
Do preferred	2,400,000	..	..	Dec 31, 12	60	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do pf, ex div	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	84½	86
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,720,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Ottum. R.& L.pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	108½	109
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	78	80
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	84
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Sag. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st 5s,'39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal Ed'n Co	10,043,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sprfld (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G.& E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$21¼	$22¼
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 16,12	$49⅝b	$50½b
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tenn. R., L.&P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	22¼	24¼
Do preferred	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	77¼	78
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	93	96
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83⅛
Unit. E. L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
United Util.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	100b	102½b
Utica & Mh'k V. Ry. 4½s,'51	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,900	2½	S	J. & S.	94½	95½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	86	87
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 12	90	90½
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	84	84½
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	..	77
W. Cit.G.& E.pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92½b
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do C% cum.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	102
West. St. G.& E.	3,503,000	4	..	.....	55	50
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	93b	98b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Asked.
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	50½	51½
Do pf. ($50)..	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	53½	54
Am. Brass.....	12,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 13	135	138
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	12	M	Jan 20,13	195	200
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	99	100
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	106	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	140	145
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	44	52
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	73	83
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15,12	150	154
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	101
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 13	49	51
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	100	103
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Ast. Sugar Mfg. & Dock 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 13	112	116
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co..	6,000,000	1	Y	Feb 1, 12	25	30
Do 6s	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	68	72
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	100	104
Bar. & Sm. Car	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 12	80	85
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	78	82
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	120	120½
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	119	120
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,12	106½	108
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅞	9½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	190	195
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	190	195
Brown Shoe....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	55	56
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	97	99
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¾½	Q	Dec 31, 12	136	139
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	25	30
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Dec. 2, 12	650	680
Childs C.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 10,12	175	185
Do preferred	2,492,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,12	110	113
Cluett-Peabody	3,000,000	..	..	.....	70½	71½
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	102	103
Computing-Tabulating Rec...	10,457,218	..	..	.....	48½	49½
Do 6s	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	80½	81½
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	70	80
Continen. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	5,500,000	..	..	.....	99½	101
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	86	89
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	104	107
D. L. & W. C.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	380	396
Em.-Frantin'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	65	66
Do preferred	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	97½	98½
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	4	5
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	8	15
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20½
Do preferred		..	..	.....	65	69
Int. Nickel.....	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	144	145
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	105¾	106¾
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	72½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	80	82
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30,12	88	89
L. V. Coal Sales	6,000,800	2½	Q	Jan 20, 13	220	230
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Man. Sht. W....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	68
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,12	102	103
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5⅞
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	¾	Q	Dec 31,12	216½	218
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	95
Otis Elevator...	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15,13	80	83
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	99½	100
Park & Tilf. 6s	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Pope Mfg. Co..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,13	79	80
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,13	560	575
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,13	190	..
Pratt & Wh. pf	1,225,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	100	105
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,12	210	215
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	106	108
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 23, 12	116	117
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 13	305	310
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 23, 12	35	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 23, 12	108	112
Stern Bros. pf..	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	75	79
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
T. & Pac. Coal	2,387,628	1½	Q	Dec 1, 12	95	100
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	32	36
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	100	105
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	98½	103
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102½
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Nov 11,12	110	113½
Do common..	750,000	..	..	.....	105	111
U. S. Motor.....	12,103,350	..	..	.....	1-16	¼
Do preferred	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	¼	1
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	87½
Willys-Over'ld..	20,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	70½	71
Do preferred	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	98½	99

y—Interim dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Feb. 1, 1913. Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 13	390	400
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 13	498	505
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	165

ENGINEERS.

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VALUATIONS - REPORTS

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GRADE CROSSING BILL

New Measure in Jersey Legislature to Safeguard Roads—Alberta, Can., Builds Highways.

Of interest to motorists both in New Jersey and in this city and vicinity is a measure introduced in the Legislature at Trenton by James F. Fielder, President of the New Jersey Senate, for the elimination of grade crossings in that State. The measure, which is differently drawn from that passed by the Legislature last year and vetoed by Gov. Wilson, makes the State Board of Public Utilities responsible for its execution. The board is required by it to order the elimination of a grade crossing upon the petition of a municipality. The railroads must bear the whole expense of the change except in cases where trolley lines occupy the roadway. In such cases the railroad's minimum share of expense is to be 90 per cent. It is believed that the new measure will do away with one of the chief objections to the former bill, namely, the hardship worked on some of the smaller railroads by a provision prescribing the number of crossings to be eliminated each year according to track mileage. This clause was one to which Gov. Wilson made objection.

***

Progress in good roads work is by no means limited to any one section of the country or to the United States as a whole. The expenditure of $1,400,000 during 1912 in improving permanent trunk lines and feeders and in the construction of steel and wooden bridges in the Province of Alberta, Canada, is reported in Good Roads. The Department of Public Works of the Province expects to extend the system considerably during 1913. Two classes of roads make up the trunk system planned. The first includes main arterial highways connecting two or more important cities or towns, and the second, the feeders, leading from market towns, division terminals and other railroad points to the main highways. The principal highway runs from Athabasca to Macleod, being 420 miles long. The leading feeder, 100 miles long, connects Paddle River with Edmonton by way of the Lake St. Anne District. The activity of railroad construction is said to have added to the difficulties of road extension in the Province by changing the trend of traffic on existing roads and practically forcing the construction of unexpected new roads by opening up new settlements a considerable distance from any highway. Trunk roads in Alberta, nearly or entirely completed, are as follows:

Edson to Grand Prairie; Athabasca to Cardston by way of Edmonton, Calgary, and Macleod; Edmonton to Lloydminster on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, following the general course of the Canadian Northern Railway and connecting with the important points on the railway; Edmonton to Wainwright, by way of Cooking Lake and Tofield; Wetaskiwin to Camrose and Tofield; Lethbridge to Taber, (to be continued to Medicine Hat;) Calgary to Medicine Hat and Gleichen; Macleod to the summit of Crow's Nest Pass; Macleod to Lethbridge; Calgary to Banff; Medicine Hat to Walsh; Medicine Hat south to the international boundary.

***

Something of a surprise in automobile circles has been sprung by Benjamin Briscoe, formerly Secretary of the Automobile Board of Trade in this city, and Vice President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, by his opening a motor car factory at Billancourt, France, in the heart of the French automobile manufacturing district. It is understood that this factory is at work on the production of a new car for the 1914 season. Mr. Briscoe states that he decided to take advantage of his freedom from business ties in America and build his car with the advantage of European experience right at hand. The forthcoming car, it is said, will be a five-passenger model, selling at less than $1,000. American manufacture will be undertaken later.

***

Four entries for the 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, to be run on Decoration Day, have already been announced. They are Bob Burman in a Keeton, Gil Anderson and Charley Merz in Stutz cars, and Harry Endicott in a Nyberg.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transactions on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 1, with price changes for the week, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
38,000	A. S. Ref. rts.	23 5-16	*20	23	..
10,500	Brit.-Am. Tob..	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
100	Brown Shoe....	55	55	55	— 2
650	Cluett-Peabody..	71½	70½	71½	+ 3½
533	Con. Rub. Tire.	21	19½	21	+ ½
400	Em. Brant'ham.	68½	66	66	+ ½
820	Em. Brant. pf..	98½	97½	98	— ½
360	M. S. Co. pf. w.i.	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛
700	Mar of A. new.	5¾	5½	5¾	..
11,500	Mays Oil.....	*24	20	2.	+ ¼
453	Nat. Sugar.....	105	103	104	..
1,680	St. O. of N. J..	437	430	432	— 1
900	Tob. Prod. pf..	97½	95¼	96½	+ 1½
8,900	U. C. Stores w.i.	110⅝	107	108	— ¼
900	U. S. Hair pf..	10	9½	10	+ ⅝
720	Wil. Ov'l'd. pf.	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	..

RAILROADS.

4,745	Man. Transit...	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
6,000	Nor. & W. rts.	1	¾	¾	..

MINING.

7,300	Alaska G. M....	15½	13¾	15½	+ 1½
4,900	*Beaver Con....	42	40	40	— 3
2,700	Bessie G. D....	8	5¾	8	+ 2¼
600	Bessie G. D. pf.	8¼	6⅝	8¼	+ 1¾
23,700	*Big Four	84	81	84	+ 2
7,000	Braden Copper.	9¾	9⅜	9½	..
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop..	4½	4¼	4¼	..
150	Buffalo Mines..	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
300	Butte & N. Y..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
14,000	Chesterf'd Cop..	14	11	13	+ 3
8,500	*C. O. D. Con..	8½	7	8	..
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm., new	7-16	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
200	Davis-D. Cop..	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16	+1-16
1,100	*Dia. Daisy	4½	4	4	— ½
6,000	*Dia. Blk. Butte	5	5	5	+ ½
5,500	El Paso new...	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
10,700	*Ely Con.	12	11	12	..
410	First Nat. Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
3,400	*Florence	46	43	44	+ 3
9,900	Giroux Mining.	3 7-16	3	3 1-16	— ⅜
1,500	Gold Hill Con..	¼	3-16	¼	..
1,000	Goldfield Min..	6	6	6	..
950	Greene-C., new.	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
2,000	*Greenw. C. M. & S.....	5½	5	5½	..
1,100	Halifax Tonopah	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
9,600	Jumbo Ext.....	36	33	34	— 3
8,200	Kerr Lake	3¼	3 1-16	3 3-16	+ ⅛
5,325	La Rose Con..	3¼	3	3 1-16	—1-16
600	L. Creek G. D.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1,505	Mason V., new	9	8½	8½	+ ⅛
685	McKinley-D. ..	2 1-16	2	2	—1-16
50	Mines Co. of Am., new....	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5,800	*Mutual M.Co.	71	68	68	+ 2
3,150	Nev. Hills ...	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	— ⅛
10,100	*N.J. Mines Co.	18	16	18	..
1,670	Nipissing M....	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1,605	N. Butte Dev'l	7-16	5-16	7-16	+ 3⅛
4,550	Ohio Copper...	1½	⅞	⅞	—3-16
4,050	Pac. Smelters.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
3,925	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2 5-16	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1,500	S. U. M. & M.	⅝	5-16	⅝	..
1,510	Stewart Min..	1 15-16	1⅝	1⅞	..
21,600	*Ton. Merger..	89	87	87	— 1
2,350	Ton. Ext.....	2 1-16	2	2	+3-16
600	Ton. of Nev..	6	5⅝	5⅞	—1-16
2,000	Tularosa	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
1,600	Tuolumne C...	3 5-16	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
100	United Copper.	1½	1½	1½	..
8,475	West End C..	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
21,500	*Wett. Sil. M.	23	16	18	+ 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$12,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	192	190	190	..
4,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	190½	190½	190	— 5
21,000	Brad. C. 7s, n.	190	190	190	+ 6
321,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	97 96	13-16 96	13-16	—3-16
27,000	C. So. 5s, w. i.	107½	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
37,000	C. El. new 5s.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
8,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	99⅞ 99	11-16 99	11-16	—5-16
27,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99¾	99½	99½	—7-16
280,000	N. & W. 4½s, w. i.	108	106½	107⅜	..
55,000	St. P. con. 4½s.	103⅞	103¾	103⅝	— ⅛
168,000	West. Pac. 5s.	87½	86¼	87¼	+ ¾

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,440	Atlantic Coast L. rights	3⅞	2⅞	3
30	Bank of Baltimore....	163	163	163
60	Baltimore Electric pf..	46½	46¼	46¼
60	Baltimore Trust	159	158	159
110	Bank of Commerce ..	32	31½	32
90	Baltimore Brick pf...	25	25	25
850	Con. Gas, E. L. & P..	119	117¾	119
1,085	Con. G., E. L. & P. pf.	120¾	119¼	120¼
250	Consolidation Coal	103½	102¾	102¾
290	Citizens' Bank	42¼	42¼	42¼
20	Continental Trust	216	216	216
245	Fidelity & Deposit.....	177¾	176½	176½
20	Fidelity Trust	245	245	245
25	G. B. S. Brewing.....	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	German-Am. Bank	108½	108½	108½
1,575	Houston Oil com. t. c.	20¾	19½	20
660	Houston Oil pf. t. c....	65	64½	64½
5	Howard Bank	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
25	Kentucky Securities pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾
15	Munsey Trust	101½	101	101
10	Marine Bank.....	43¾	43¾	43¾
40	Maryland Casualty	105	105	105
2,480	Merchants-M. Bank....	32	31¾	32
190	Mercantile Trust	160	159	160
20	Merchants & M. Trans.	69¾	69¾	69¾
30	National City Bank..	110	110	110
60	Northern Central	122¾	122	122
150	Norfolk Ry. & Light...	26½	26½	26½
555	Penn. Water & Power.	70	69½	69¾
50	Pullman Ventilator pf..	5	5	5
385	Seaboard Air Line.....	21	19¾	21
520	United Railways	23½	23¼	23½
15	Union Trust	64½	64½	64½
15	Union Bank	137½	137½	137½
60	Western Bank	39½	39½	39½

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THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. Paul, located at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present all notes and other claims for payment.
C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier.
Dated December 27th, 1912.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
26 Nassau Street
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources over $220,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
Sales week Feb. 1	2,203,157	Sales week Feb. 1	$12,850,500
Sales week Jan. 25	1,707,703	Sales week Jan. 25	11,736,500
Sales week Feb. 3, 1912	3,632,904	Sales week Feb. 3, 1912	18,340,500
Sales since Jan. 1, 1913	8,898,453	Sales since Jan. 1, 1913	56,034,000
Same period last year	12,547,954	Same period last year	120,534,000

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 1. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Feb. 1, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	140	Jan. 22	145	155	+ 5	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	3	..	150	150	150	150	..	100
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	3½	Jan. 15	4¼	4⅝	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	15,501,800	.....	..	..	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼	1	800
..	..	12⅝	Jan. 15	9½	Jan. 24	11	11⅞	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. t. r., 3d pd.	100	13,475,200	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
92¾	90	80⅝	Jan. 2	70⅝	Jan. 20	73⅜	73½	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 25, '12	1½	Q	71½	74⅝	71⅝	73⅜	60¾	101,700
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	53½	53⅝	+ ½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q Q	52⅞	53⅝	52⅞	53⅜	59¾	500
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	97⅜	Jan. 15	97	98½	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 7	37½	38	+ ¾	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1	Q	36¾	38¼	36¾	37½	55	4,300
101¼	90	85	Jan. 28	84	Jan. 28	83½	90	+ 5¼	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	..	84	85	84	85	..	350
107¾	91½	96¾	Jan. 4	93⅝	Jan. 13	94¾	94⅞	+ 1	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	4,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	94½	94½	94½	94½	..	100
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 16	134	135	+ 1⅝	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q Q	134	134	133⅞	133⅞	..	200
47⅝	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	43¼	43⅜	+11¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	32¼	46⅞	32¼	43¼	11½	467,825
126¼	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	113½	Jan. 14	127½	128	+ 9	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q Q	118	129½	118	127½	91½	107,425
63⅜	49⅜	56⅝	Jan. 2	51½	Jan. 17	53	54	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	53	54	53	54	50¾	900
120	115	116¾	Jan. 21	116½	Jan. 1	115	117	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
60½	30¾	48⅝	Jan. 6	47½	Jan. 14	47½	47¾	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	.....	..	..	47½	47½	47½	47½	..	700
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	77	Jan. 22	76	77½	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	77	77	77	77	..	56
98	94	*94	Jan. 13	*94	Jan. 13	87	95	..	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	107⅝	109¼	..	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	48¾	Jan. 22	52	53½	+ 2	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	50½	52	50½	52	49½	1,800
99¼	95	96⅜	Jan. 10	96⅜	Jan. 7	95½	101½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,630	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	..	..	..	..	..	.....
220	160	164	Jan. 8	160½	Jan. 2	160½	164	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	3	Q	160½	160½	160½	160½	205	93
7¼	3	5⅛	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	3¾	200
34	20	28	Jan. 7	24½	Jan. 17	26¾	27	+ ¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	27	27	27	27	20¾	150
30⅝	18	24¾	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 2	23¾	24	+ ⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	24	24¼	22⅞	23¾	20¼	2,500
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	10	Jan. 14	10⅜	11⅜	+ 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	10½	11½	10½	11½	..	700
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	30	Jan. 14	31	32	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	31	31½	31	31½	31	500
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	38½	Jan. 17	40⅝	41¼	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	39	41¼	39	41¼	33½	3,000
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	105	Jan. 15	104	106	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '13	1¾	Q	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	103	100
19⅛	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 14	11¾	12	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	12	12¼	12	12	7⅞	800
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	57	Jan. 24	59	60	+ 1½	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,725,000	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	58	58½	57⅞	58½	47¾	735
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	65⅜	Jan. 14	73½	73⅝	+ 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1	Q	71⅜	74⅜	71⅜	73⅜	69	22,350
109⅝	102⅜	106⅜	Jan. 8	103½	Jan. 16	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	105½	106½	105½	105⅞	103½	360
93½	84	86	Jan. 9	86	Jan. 9	85½	86	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
144¼	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	128	Jan. 17	130	131	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 1, '13	2½	Q	191	191	191	191	142	163
69¾	49	53½	Jan. 8	48½	Jan. 29	49	51	— 1¼	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	3,828,200	Jan. 1, '13	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
108⅛	102¾	104½	Jan. 28	103¾	Jan. 2	103½	104¼	+ ⅜	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	35	39¾	35	39¼	29	1,050
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	101⅞	Jan. 27	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	116	118	116	117⅞	118⅝	1,800
91	86¼	88	Jan. 10	83¼	Jan. 30	83½	84½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	115½	116⅜	115½	116½	119½	700
..	..	7-16	Jan. 14	7-32	Jan. 25	..	..	+1-16	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	..	100
..	..	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	1¼	1⅜	— ⅜	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	334,852,900	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	133¼	133⅜	131⅝	132⅝	139½	8,900
51⅜	27⅝	41½	Jan. 9	35½	Jan. 15	39	39½	+ 1	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Dec. 2, '12	2½	Q	284	289½	284	288	287½	3,323
80	56½	71	Jan. 9	65¾	Jan. 15	68½	69½	+ ⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,519,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	106⅛	106⅞	105½	105½	104⅞	400
94½	76¾	92⅝	Jan. 9	88½	Jan. 22	91	91½	+ ⅝	American Water Works pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	.....
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	137	Jan. 17	137½	140	+ ⅞	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17⅞	17¾	26	500
11¼	7⅞	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 21	7⅛	8	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	80	80½	79½	80¼	87⅜	355
110½	105	116	Jan. 30	116	Jan. 30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 1. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 1, '13.
154½	129	142¼	Jan. 9	137½	Jan. 15	139½	140	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	139½	141¼	139½	139¾	129	1,325
160	145¾	*150	Jan. 22	*150	Jan. 22	145	152	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,605,400	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
31⅝	25½	29¼	Jan. 7	25⅞	Jan. 14	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,500,300	..	..	..	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	500
66	57⅜	63¼	Jan. 7	59⅜	Jan. 14	61	63	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 9, '12	2	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
47⅞	35	43⅜	Jan. 9	40	Jan. 14	41¾	42¼	+ ½	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	41¼	42¼	41⅛	41⅜	39⅝	8,800
180	160¼	170	Jan. 14	170	Jan. 14	160	175	..	NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS	100	10,000,600	Feb. 3, '13	3½	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
161	114	128½	Jan. 3	118¼	Jan. 15	119½	123	..	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	147¼	100
151	122	124⅞	Jan. 8	121	Jan. 31	110	122	− 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,300	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	128	100
26	12¼	19¼	Jan. 30	15⅜	Jan. 17	18⅝	18⅝	+ 1	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05	½	..	17⅜	19¼	17⅜	18⅝	14	2,400
95½	88	92¼	Jan. 20	88	Jan. 13	89	93	+ ¼	National Enameling & Stamping Co. pr.	100	8,546,600	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	92	92½	92	92¾	94	200
68¼	51¼	56¾	Jan. 2	48¼	Jan. 21	52½	54	+ 3⅛	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 31, '12	¾	Q	51¾	54⅝	51¼	53	53½	1,200
110⅞	105½	107⅝	Jan. 27	105	Jan. 21	106	100	+ 2⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 16, '12	1¾	Q	107⅝	107⅞	107¼	107⅝	108	100
26⅞	26⅜	27½	Jan. 2	24½	Jan. 23	24½	25½	+ ½	National Railways of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,508,900	..	..	..	24½	25	24½	25	33⅜	600
24½	18¼	20	Jan. 2	17⅜	Jan. 20	18⅜	18¾	..	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,285	Dec. 31, '12	87½c	Q	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅝	7,150
85	50	82½	Jan. 8	75¼	Jan. 14	75	78	..	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
121½	106¼	108¾	Jan. 30	106½	Jan. 17	108½	109¼	+ 1	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	107⅛	109¾	107⅞	108½	110½	5,000
61½	53	63¼	Jan. 15	58	Jan. 6	57	60	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	3	A	62	62	62	62	59½	200
142¼	126	129⅝	Jan. 10	127⅜	Jan. 6	129	129¾	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,782,500	Dec. 31, '12	2	..	128	129½	127½	129½	137	1,300
41⅜	29⅝	33⅞	Jan. 11	31	Jan. 3	31⅝	32½	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	68,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	..	32	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	36⅜	800
93⅜	83½	87½	Jan. 8	86½	Jan. 31	..	..	− 1	New York State Railways	100	19,007,700	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	86½	86½	86½	86½	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
55	43½	43	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 23	42⅜	47½	..	Norfolk & Western	100	98,502,200	Dec. 19, '12	1½	Q	112⅜	113¼	110	110⅝	108	10,300
119¼	107⅝	113½	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 31	110½	110⅝	− 1⅝	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	80¼	81	80¼	81	78	1,700
87⅞	74½	81½	Jan. 9	80	Jan. 2	81	82	+ 1	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '13	1¾	Q	118¾	120½	118⅝	119½	116¼	9,870
121½	115⅜	122⅜	Jan. 6	117¼	Jan. 15	119½	119¾	+ ⅝	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1¼	Q	75	75	75	75	57½	100
79½	56	75¾	Jan. 15	75	Feb. 1	74	76½	− ⅝												
3¼	1	2½	Jan. 3	2⅜	Jan. 8	2½	3	..	ONTARIO MINING CO.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02	30c	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
110	106⅝	107⅞	Jan. 29	106	Jan. 2	107	110	+ ¼	PABST BREWING pf.	100	2,000,000	Dec. 15, '12	1¾	Q	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..	120
38	28¾	31½	Jan. 10	28½	Jan. 14	30	31½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	30	30½	30	30½	32¾	300
55⅜	45	46	Jan. 4	37	Jan. 17	40	41	+ ⅛	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	..	..	..	39½	39⅞	39	39⅞	47⅜	600
120¼	119⅞	123⅜	Jan. 7	121¼	Feb. 1	121¾	121⅞	− ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,950	Nov. 30, '12	1½	..	122½	123⅛	121¼	122	124⅛	19,800
122½	103	116	Jan. 8	113¼	Jan. 20	113½	116	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 25, '12	1¾	Q	114	116	114	116	106½	1,700
18¼	12½	12	Jan. 20	11¼	Jan. 15	11¼	14	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
28⅝	28⅜	28¼	Feb. 1	27	Jan. 20	28	28¾	+ 1¼	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.	100	1,176,900	..	..	..	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	..	300
98¾	97¾	98	Jan. 14	96	Jan. 31	97	98¾	+ 1	Pettibone-Mulliken Co. 1st pf.	100	1,839,200	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	96	97½	96	97½	..	400
111¼	100	99⅝	Jan. 29	99	Jan. 29	99	102	− 1	Philadelphia Co.	50	39,043,000	Feb. 1, '13	1¾	Q	99½	99⅞	99	99	..	200
111½	98½	104	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 15	101	106	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	Jan. 25, '13	1¼	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
27¼	16⅝	24⅜	Jan. 2	21½	Jan. 15	23⅝	23⅞	+ 1⅝	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,929,500	..	..	..	22½	23¾	22	23⅝	..	9,600
100⅝	77	95	Jan. 9	87	Jan. 17	92⅝	92⅞	+ 3½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '13	1¼	Q	89⅞	92⅞	89⅝	92⅞	80	5,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	10,500,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
104¼	100	100	Jan. 6	99½	Jan. 14	99	100	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	33¾	33¼	32⅞	33¼	30	300
40⅞	28¾	36	Jan. 7	32	Jan. 20	33½	34	− ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 20, '12	1¾	Q	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	200
103¾	96	101½	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 2	99½	100¼	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
120⅜	106⅝	118	Jan. 21	117	Jan. 15	116½	119	..	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
175	158½	165	Jan. 2	161½	Feb. 1	161½	162	+ ½	Pullman Co.	100	120,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	2	Q	163	163	161½	161½	158½	325
8¼	3	4	Jan. 2	3½	Jan. 18	3¼	4	..	QUICKSILVER	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12¾	3½	4½	Jan. 14	4½	Jan. 14	3½	6	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	100
40⅜	27½	35	Jan. 9	31½	Jan. 16	32	33	+ ⅝	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	29	225
105	98¼	100	Jan. 15	98⅝	Jan. 16	98¾	100	− ⅛	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '12	1¾	Q	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99⅞	101	200
88½	80½	84½	Jan. 10	*81	Jan. 16	79	84	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
24⅛	16	22	Jan. 2	18⅞	Jan. 14	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,474,260	..	..	..	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	16⅜	7,800
179¼	148½	168⅞	Jan. 2	100⅝	Jan. 17	165⅝	165½	+ ⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000	Nov. 14, '12	1½	Q	162⅜	166¼	162¼	165⅝	156⅝	272,715
93¼	87½	91½	Jan. 27	90	Jan. 3	90½	91⅞	− ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Dec. 12, '12	1½	Q	91½	91½	90½	90½	..	300
101½	92	93	Jan. 2	91	Jan. 14	91⅝	92¼	+ ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1	Q	92	92	92	92	97¾	200
35⅛	15¾	28⅝	Jan. 31	23¾	Jan. 20	27⅞	28	+ 3½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	..	..	..	24½	28⅝	24⅝	27¾	22⅞	9,380
93¾	64½	89¼	Feb. 1	82½	Jan. 20	87⅞	88¾	+ 4⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	86	89¾	86	89	79½	2,420
30½	24⅜	29¼	Jan. 9	24⅞	Jan. 20	26¼	24	+ 1½	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	..	..	..	22⅝	24¼	22⅜	23¾	23⅞	11,650
39⅝	42¼	44⅜	Jan. 2	37	Jan. 20	42	42¼	+ 1¾	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	40½	43½	40	42¾	49¾	7,000
101	89½	92¼	Jan. 7	87	Jan. 29	89½	90½	+ 1	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	10,908,300	..	..	..	88	90	87	90	..	1,100
103½	99½	99¾	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 23	97½	99	..	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	98½	98½	98	98	..	330
20½	17½	19¾	Jan. 11	15¾	Jan. 20	17½	18	+ 1	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.	100	29,000,000	..	..	..	16	17	16	17	25	800
69½	58½	58	Jan. 13	55½	Jan. 22	56	62	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
43¾	26½	29	Jan. 11	25¼	Jan. 17	27¼	27½	+ ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	27	28	27	27½	39	1,500
57	47	54½	Jan. 17	47	Jan. 6	47	52	− 2	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. I. n. stock ctfs.	1,000	13,736,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	50	50	50	50	..	10
40⅝	29¾	35½	Jan. 13	35½	Jan. 13	32	35	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
80⅝	68½	77	Jan. 9	73½	Jan. 14	73½	75	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
27½	18	20⅝	Jan. 30	18¼	Jan. 22	19⅜	20½	+ ⅝	Seaboard Air Line	100	33,042,700	..	..	..	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	..	1,850
50½	44¾	48⅞	Jan. 29	45	Jan. 3	47¼	47⅜	− ¾	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	22,418,000	..	..	..	48	48⅞	47¼	47¾	..	1,200
221	140	213½	Jan. 2	201	Jan. 14	207½	208½	+ 4⅞	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¾	Q	204	208½	204	207⅝	148	1,900
124¾	121	124½	Jan. 2	123½	Jan. 16	123⅞	124⅝	+ ¾	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	..	100
39¾	39¼	45½	Jan. 28	44	Jan. 25	44	45½	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1½	..	45	45½	45	45½	39¼	400
103	94	*98	Jan. 7	*93¼	Jan. 7	93¼	98	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
83	74½	79	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 6	66	72½	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,371,000	Jan. 2, '13	**3	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
110	100	*108	Jan. 17	*108	Jan. 17	101	108½	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,704,500	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
115½	103½	110	Jan. 30	104¼	Jan. 16	107½	107⅝	+ 2¼	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	105	110	105	107½	107	139,710
32	26½	28⅝	Jan. 2	26⅜	Jan. 17	27⅝	27½	+ ½	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	27	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	5,100
86⅞	68¼	81	Jan. 9	78⅜	Jan. 18	80½	81	+ ¾	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 28, '12	2½	SA	80	80⅝	80	80¼	85½	1,200
36	16¼	40½	Jan. 31	35¼	Jan. 15	40	40¾	+ 3½	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	Aug. 3, '12	..	..	38¼	40½	38¼	40¼	16⅝	1,320
66	53	60½	Jan. 9	55½	Jan. 2	66	67	+ ¾	Standard Milling pf.	100	9,900,000	Oct. 31, '12	2½	SA	65⅜	66½	65⅜	66¼	..	575
40½	30	35	Jan. 3	32½	Jan. 14	34	35	− ½	Studebaker Co.	100	27,931,600	..	..	..	35	35	34	34½	..	600
98⅛	90½	93¼	Jan. 13	92	Jan. 2	92	93	− ⅝	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	13,095,000	Dec. 2, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
47¼	34½	39½	Jan. 4	32¼	Jan. 27	33½	34	− ⅛	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	$1.50	..	33½	34⅛	32¼	33⅞	34¾	2,300
130⅝	81	122⅜	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 2	120½	121	+ 1¼	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	118	121½	118	121	90½	7,100
26⅛	20½	22⅝	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 20	20½	21	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	58,760,000	..	..	..	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	21½	800
97½	89	97	Jan. 18	96½	Jan. 7	93	105	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	4,078,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
49⅜	33½	40½	Jan. 2	36½	Jan. 14	39¼	39½	+ ⅝	Third Avenue	100	16,274,100	..	..	..	39	40	38⅞	39⅝	46½	7,000
10⅜	2½	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	2¼	6	..	Toledo Railways & Light	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16⅞	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	..	13	+ 1⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	11½	12¾	11½	12¾	13	500
30	28	29¾	Jan. 9	27	Jan. 8	28¾	28¾	− ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	20,100,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
111⅛	103	108¼	Jan. 23	105	Jan. 3	106	107½	− 2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	108	108¼	106	106	105	820
115⅝	95	99½	Jan. 3	95¼	Jan. 25	97	100	+ 1¾	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	Q	95¾	97	96¾	97	101	400
114½	111	113	Jan. 3	112½	Jan. 21	110	113	..	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
17⅞	4⅞	7⅜	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 14	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	6½	7⅛	6½	7⅛	..	1,457
67⅜	33⅛	41⅝	Jan. 3	35¼	Jan. 29	36	37	− ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	35¼	36	35¼	36	31⅞	1,100
176⅜	150⅜	162⅜	Jan. 6	155⅜	Jan. 14	161	161¼	+ 1¾	Union Pacific	100	216,647,400	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	159¼	161⅝	158⅝	161	161⅞	132,500
98½	88¼	93½	Jan. 6	89¼	Jan. 14	90	91	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,589,300	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	89½	90½	89½	90¼	92	868
64¾	47	50	Jan. 2	46⅞	Jan. 24	48	50	+ 2⅝	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,500	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	47½	49½	47½	49½	..	300
109	104	100⅜	Jan. 24	100¼	Jan. 24	102	105	..	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
102⅜	97	101	Jan. 8	99	Jan. 29	98½	99¼	− 1½	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	99	99	98	99	98	400
107⅝	102¼	105½	Jan. 14	104½	Jan. 6	105¼	105½	..	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,817,100	Nov. 30, '12	1¾	Q	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	105½	100
39⅞	28	35½	Jan. 3	32	Jan. 16	32	32½	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
69⅛	57	63½	Jan. 3	59½	Jan. 17	60½	61½	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	61	61	61	61	60¾	100
22½	13	16⅜	Jan. 30	15	Jan. 28	16	17	+ ⅝	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	15	16⅜	15	16	..	800
64⅜	54	56⅜	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 15	55½	57½	+ ¾	United States Cast Iron P. & Fdy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Oct. 15, '12	1½	Q	56¾	56¾	56⅜	56⅝	50¼	130
100	62¾	66	Jan. 3	59	Jan. 22	59	67	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	52	52	52	52	84	25
57¼	26	44	Jan. 6	38	Jan. 29	55	45	− 2	United States Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	38	38	38	38	29½	100
105	95	95	Jan. 16	95	Jan. 16	94	100	..	United States Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
80½	67	77	Jan. 9	73	Jan. 20	72½	73½	+ 1¼	United States Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	73½	73½	73½	73½	67	140
3¼	1⅛	1⅞	Jan. 16	1⅜	Jan. 10	1½	1⅝	..	United States Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	April 1, '08	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10½	3	4	Jan. 10	4	Jan. 10	3	6	..	United States Reduc. & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,954,800	Oct. 10, '07	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
67⅞	45¼	68⅞	Jan. 9	63	Jan. 3	65½	66	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 31, '12	1	Q	65¼	66⅝	65	65⅝	46	13,800
116	105⅜	109	Jan. 8	105½	Jan. 15	107	107¼	+ ¾	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	51,873,600	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	107	107½	107	107¼	109	2,525
85¼	73	81¼	Jan. 2	79	Jan. 15	80	81	..	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	7,534,400	Oct. 31, '12	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
80¾	58¼	69¼	Jan. 2	61⅛	Jan. 17	65	65¼	+ 1⅜	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '12	1¼	Q	63½	66	63⅛	65⅛	60¼	345,850
117	107¼	110⅞	Jan. 30	109	Jan. 13	110¼	110½	+ ⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 29, '12	1¾	Q	100⅝	110¾	100¾	110⅜	110½	2,853
67½	52½	60⅝	Jan. 2	53½	Jan. 15	54⅜	54⅝	− ¼	Utah Copper	10	15,810,600	Dec. 31, '12	75c	Q	54⅜	55⅜	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜	7,900
57¼	50⅜	43⅛	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 17	37	38	+ 1	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Aug. 15, '12	1½	SA	37⅞	38⅜	37	37	53¼	1,900
122⅜	114⅞	114	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 21	109½	112	+ 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	109¾	110	109	110	119¾	1,110
90	53½	54	Jan. 28	52	Jan. 17	52	55	+ 1½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	9,073,600	..	..	..	52½	54	52½	54	67¾	200
55	41	51	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 7	53	54¾	..	Virginia Railway & Power	100	11,949,100	Oct. 21, '12	1	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
92	87	92	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 14	92⅝	..	..	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	100	7,699,400	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	..	..	..	..	..	....
27½	13	21⅝	Jan. 24	21	Jan. 24	21	26	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..	100
87½	70	90	Jan. 6	90	Jan. 6	84	90	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '13	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	....
9½	3⅜	3⅝	Jan. 11	3⅜	Jan. 14	3⅞	4	+ ¼	WABASH	100	53,200,200	..	..	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	7	100
22⅞	12⅜	13¼	Jan. 14	12	Jan. 15	13	14¼	+ ½	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	..	..	..	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼	17⅜	300
151	116⅜	123	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 27	110	115	− 1⅜	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '13	3	SA	110	112⅝	110	112⅜	144	300
64¼	45	46	Jan. 2	37⅝	Jan. 7	43	43¾	+ ¼	Western Maryland	100	49,429,600	..	..	..	44	44	43¼	43½	58	700
81	67½	65	Jan. 27	57	Jan. 8	61½	64¾	+ ½	Western Maryland pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 19, '12	1	..	63	65	63½	63½	..	300
80¼

COTTON FRAUD SUIT INVOLVES $4,500,000

Test Case in Litigation Against New York Banks on Trial To-day.

BILLS OF LADING FORGED

English Buyers Seek to Recover Money They Paid—Changes Likely In Handling Foreign Exchange.

All the banks in New York doing a foreign exchange business are vitally interested in a test case in the litigation growing out of extensive frauds by means of forged cotton bills of lading, which will be reached for trial in the United States Sub Head Coming

If the plaintiffs, cotton buyers in England, can recover from the Guaranty Trust Company the amount paid by them on one of the forged bills which was handled by it, the banks generally will be laid open to a loss of about $4,500,000. They are already out $500,000 on account of the last bills issued by the failed cotton merchants, which were left on their hands by the English buyers on whom they were drawn, and who refused to honor them.

The cotton merchants concerned were Knight, Yancey & Co. of Decatur, Ala., and Steele, Miller & Co. of Corinth, Miss. When these firms failed in April, 1910, it was discovered that they had issued forged bills of lading purporting to represent upward of $5,000,000 worth of cotton, had attached these bills of lading to drafts for about that amount, and had received payment of these drafts partly from American banks and partly from cotton buyers in England, France, Germany, and Italy.

When the frauds were discovered and the two firms went into bankruptcy, it was found that they had only a few thousand dollars' worth of cotton in their possession to meet the vast amounts called for by the forged bills of lading. The cotton buyers, who had paid the drafts in reliance on the genuineness of the bills of lading, thereupon commenced litigation against the American banks to recoup their losses.

The general method pursued by Knight, Yancey & Co. and Steele, Miller & Co. was as follows:

They would enter into a contract with a foreign cotton firm by which they would agree to sell, say 100 bales of cotton. They would then draw a draft upon the foreign buyer, or his banker for the agreed purchase price of the cotton, and attach thereto a forged bill of lading purporting to show that the cotton had been shipped from some interior point of the United States or a through bill of lading to the port of destination.

Drafts Discounted Here.

The draft, with the forgery attached, would then be sent to New York to a note broker representing these firms. The broker thereupon discounted the draft, with the forged bills of lading attached, at one of the New York banking houses handling foreign exchange, and the draft in regular course would be sent abroad and accepted by the bank or firm on which it was drawn and paid at its maturity, which was usually sixty days later.

After receiving the money from their New York exchange brokers, Knight, Yancey & Co. and Steele, Miller & Co., would buy actual cotton of the same general character as that which the forged bills of lading, previously sent forward purported to represent, and a week or two later, they would ship the actual cotton with the same marks previously given in the forged bill of lading. Thereupon, they would suppress the genuine bill of lading received from the railroad at the time of the actual shipment, and rely upon a delivery by the steamship company to their correspondent abroad, upon presentation of the forged bill, all the details of which corresponded with the original, with the exception of the date of shipment. When the cotton reached destination, it was delivered by the steamship company upon presentation by the foreign buyer of the forged bill of lading, which had previously gone forward with the draft.

Particulars of Test Case.

The suit, which will be reached for trial to-day, is brought by the firm of A. Hannay & Co., cotton merchants of Liverpool, against the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and is in the nature of a test suit. A. Hannay & Co. are represented by Harrington, Bigham & Englar of 64 Wall Street, which also represent a majority of the other foreign creditors. The Guaranty Trust Co. is represented by Stetson, Jennings & Russell and by William J. Guthrie.

The draft involved in this suit was drawn by Knight, Yancey & Co. in the customary way, and attached to it was a forged bill of lading for 100 bales of cotton, marked "R. S. M. I." The draft was discounted by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in February, 1910, and was then forwarded to England, accepted by the Bank of Liverpool, upon which it was drawn, and paid when it fell due, and the amount of it was charged to the account of A. Hannay & Co. with the Bank of Liverpool.

The essential basis of the claim of A. Hannay & Co. to recover from the Guaranty Trust Co. is that the draft on its face was drawn against the specific 100 bales of cotton described in it, and that by discounting a draft in this form, and receiving payment of it at maturity, the Guaranty Trust Co. warranted that the cotton described had actually been shipped and that the bill of lading was genuine. The draft involved is in the following form:

Sale Date,
9/1 February 10, 1910.

Grade,

F. M. T. Sixty days after sight of this First of Exchange, (second unpaid,) pay to the order of Ourselves, Fourteen hundred and sixty-four Pounds and Nine Shillings.

Value received and charge the same to account of R. S. M. I., 100 bales of cotton.

To Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., KNIGHT, YANCEY & CO.
Liverpool, England.

James Hope Simpson, Manager, Bank of Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., of London; Christopher R. Nugent, Director and Manager, Union Discount Company of London, Ltd.; Sir Felix Schuster, Governor of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., Chairman of the German Bank of London, Ltd., and a partner of the banking house of Schuster, Son & Co.; Frank C. Tiarks of J. Henry Schroder & Co., and a Director of the Bank of England; Danson Cunningham, former President of the Liverpool Cotton Association; John Roxburgh, also a former President of the Liverpool Cotton Association; Johannes Kern, Chairman of the Liverpool Cotton Bills of Lading Conference Committee, and German Consul at Liverpool; Joseph Taylor, former Chairman of the Appeal Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association and a local Director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company; George F. Higgins, Secretary, Liverpool Cotton Association.

Many American Witnesses.

American witnesses whose depositions have been taken are:

Cleland K. Smith, former President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; P. Stenning Coate of Coate Brothers, cotton merchants of New Orleans and Memphis; Elias W. Porter of Porter, Deming & Co., cotton merchants of Memphis; Chauncey W. Butler of C. W. Butler & Co., cotton merchants of Memphis; William L. Moody, Jr., President of the City National Bank of Galveston; Arthur H. Cleaver of Campbell & Cleaver, cotton exporters of Dallas, Texas; Frank B. Hayne, member of the New Orleans, New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges; Frank Erben, Vice President of the German-American National Bank of New Orleans; Eli H. Bashinsky of Bashinsky & Co., cotton exporters of Alabama, and Robert F. Maddox, Secretary and Treasurer of the Maddox-Rucker Company of Atlanta, Ga.

The facts of the pending case are typical of those in all the other cases and it is expected that the judgment in this case will settle the whole litigation. In addition to settling the rights of the foreign creditors of Knight, Yancey & Co. against the New York banks, the case will probably result in changing the form of draft used for financing the exports of the United States if the efforts are successful. As a result of Judge Noyes's opinion, a number of the larger New York banks have adopted a rule that no foreign drafts presented to them may refer to the commodities against which they are drawn, and if the plaintiffs succeed in this case the same rule will undoubtedly be adopted by all other foreign exchange buyers.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

57 Last Week, 30 of Which Were Advances—Foodstuffs Off.

The number of changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities last week increased sharply over that of the week before. No less than fifty-seven fluctuations were indicated, of which thirty were advances and twenty-seven declines. The changes were again largely confined to two markets, foodstuffs and drugs, chemicals and oils. The former showed thirteen declines and six advances, while the latter market almost reversed these figures with five and twelve, respectively. The only other markets to show five or more changes for the week were grain, hides, and metals. Of these the hide market showed the greatest weakness, with no advances and five declines. The remaining changes were scattered among burlaps, jute, tallow, rubber, and turpentine. Twenty current prices, of which fifteen were declines, were quoted lower than those of 1912.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

DECLINES.	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, marrow, choice	$5.30	$5.35	$5.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.13½	.13¾	.14½
Cheese, f.c., special, new	.17½	.17⅝	.17¼
Cheese, f.c., com. to fair	.14	.14½	.14½
Eggs, near-by, fancy	.29	.31	.45
Eggs, Western, firsts	.23	.24	.38½
Gum, manila	.66	.67	.52
Opium, jobbing lots	6.25	6.35	8.55
Prussiate potash, yellow	.18	.19	.13⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56	.56½	.73
Hay, prime timothy	1.00	1.02½	1.37½
Hides, packer, No. 1 nat.	.18	.18½	.15⅝
No. 1 Texas	.17	.17¼	.15
Colorado	.16	.16¾	.14½
Branded cows	.16⅝	.16¾	.14
No. 1 cows, heavy	.14½	.15	.13¼
Iron bars, refined, Phil.	1.67½	1.77½	1.27½
Coke, furnace, pr. ship	3.50	3.75	1.75
Spelter, New York	.069	.071	.0655
Tin, New York	.504	.50½	.43⅝
Oil, corn	.0545	.0555	.057
Oil, soya bean	.05⅞	.06⅛	.06½
Peas, Scotch, choice	3.65	3.70	6.00
Sheep, live, Chicago	4.50	4.75	3.15
Rubber, up-river, fine	1.02	1.03	1.10½
Mace	.50	.51	.54
Pepper, Singapore, white	.17⅝	.17⅜	.16¼
Sugar, ref., crushed	5.05	5.30	6.10
Sugar, stand. gran., net	4.40	4.65	5.45
Tea, Formosa, fair	.14	.15	.14
ADVANCES.			
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-in.	.09	.087	.057
Butter, creamery extras	.33½	.33½	.35
Lemon peel, dried	.06¾	.06¾	.00
Balsam fir, Canada	6.75	6.50	4.00
Balsam, tolu	.80	.75	.50
Cocoa butter, bulk	.32	.31½	.32
Ergot, Russian	1.17½	1.15	.98
Shellac, D. C.	.23	.21	.20
Oil, bergamot	6.50	6.40	6.25
Oil, lemon	3.15	3.00	1.40
Quinine, in 100-oz. tins	.21½	.19½	.14
Sulphate ammonia, dom.	3.30	3.22½	3.15
Malt	.70	.69	1.40
Oats, No. 2 white	.39	.38½	.59¼
Barley, malting	.64	.62	1.28
Jute, spot, old crop	.061	.06	.048
Pig iron, fdy., No. 2, Philadelphia	18.50	18.25	14.85
Copper, lake, New York	.16½	.16¾	.14½
Oil, cocoanut, Cochin	.10⅞	.10½	.10
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.49	.47	.75
Petroleum, crude, at well	2.33	2.05	1.50
Beef, live, Chicago	6.25	6.00	4.90
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.45	7.20	5.60
Lard, pr. steamed, Chi.	10.20	10.10	9.10
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.25	9.62½	8.45
Tallow, New York	.06¼	.06⅛	.06
Turpentine	.44½	.43½	.49½

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and others regarding the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of textile cutting machines, embossers and stampers used for gold lettering of leather, cardboard and similar heavy materials; machines for stapling paper boxes and for cutting and shaping paper, and machines for use in bookbinding. They were all assessed for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for manufactures of metal. It was asserted that the articles are "machine tools" as that term is used in the tariff, and dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

A protest by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher was overruled. Forged steel gear blanks were assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 123, Act of 1909, as forgings of steel. They were said to be dutiable according to value per pound at 1.9 cents a pound under Paragraph 131, which provides for steel bars. The articles are disk-shaped pieces of hammered or forged steel, the contention being that the blanks were cut from hammered steel bars. Judge Fischer says it appears clear that the gear blanks as imported are not the steel bars referred to in the law.

Robert B. Ways, in behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, objected to the assessment made by the Collector at Baltimore on Christmas tree wires, consising of pieces of twisted metal, painted or stained in various colors. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 199 of the present law, as manufactures of metal. The importer said the goods were "toys," and as such dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. Similar contentions by John H. Boden & Co. regarding candle holders and tree wires were also overruled.

The board denied a protest by Alexander Murphy & Co., relating to specimens of meteoric iron, which had been assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, as "metallic mineral substances in a crude state." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 626, as a "crude mineral, not specially provided for."

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of price of the leading staple articles was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close. Jan. 31.	Close. Jan. 24.
Cotton, Spot	13.15	13.05	13.05	13.05
Coffee, Rio 7	.13¾	.13½	.13½	.13¾
Sugar, cent	3.48	3.42	3.48	3.48
Sugar, gran	4.53	4.30	4.30	4.55

Metal prices at New York during the week were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close. Jan. 31.	Close. Jan. 24.
Copper, spot	15.50	15.25	15.25	15.50
Tin, spot	50.87½	49.95	50.25	49.92½
Lead, N. Y.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Spelter, N. Y.	7.07½	6.80	6.80	7.07½

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close. Jan. 31.	Close. Jan. 24.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	69 10 0	68 2 6	68 15 0	69 5 0
Copper, fut	67 17 6	68 18 0	68 17 6	69 10 0
Tin, spot	232 0 0	226 0 0	228 0 0	225 15 0
Tin, future	228 0 0	223 15 0	224 0 0	223 15 0
Lead	15 15 0	16 7 6	16 10 0	16 12 6
Spelter	26 2 6	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 2 6
Iron, C. W.	65 0	65 1½	65 9	66 6

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Rain Monday. Tuesday clearing and colder; brisk east winds.

Georgia—Rain Monday. Tuesday rain, followed by clearing and colder; brisk eastern winds.

Florida—Rain Monday. Tuesday probably fair and colder; brisk east winds.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Rain Monday; colder by night. Tuesday fair and colder; brisk east to north winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Monday followed by clearing and colder. Tuesday fair; colder on the coast; moderate north winds.

Western Texas—Clearing Monday; colder in south portion. Tuesday fair.

Utah—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably snow.

Oklahoma—Unsettled, preceded by snow Monday; Tuesay fair an warmer.

Arkansas and Missouri—Snow, followed by clearing Monday; colder by night. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Rain or snow Monday; colder by night. Tuesday fair and colder.

Kentucky—Snow Monday; colder by night. Tuesday fair and colder.

Indiana—Snow Monday; Tuesday fair and colder.

Ohio—Snow Monday. Tuesday snow flurries and colder; moderate variable winds.

Illinois—Snow Monday; colder Monday night. Tuesday fair; colder in south portion; moderate variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow flurries Monday; colder by night. Tuesday snow flurries and colder; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries and colder Monday; cold wave in north portion. Tuesday fair, except snow flurries near the lake.

Wisconsin—Fair and colder Monday, cold wave in south and west portions. Tuesday probably fair; moderate northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair and colder Monday; cold wave in east and south portions. Tuesday probably fair.

Iowa—Fair and colder with a cold wave Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair and colder Monday; cold wave in south central portion. Tuesday unsettled.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair and colder with a cold wave Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably snow flurries.

Kansas—Snow flurries Monday; colder in north portion. Tuesday unsettled.

PRINTCLOTHS MORE ACTIVE.

A noticeable increase in demand marked the opening of the week in the local printcloth market. During the first few days business was very active, and heavy buying was reported in all quarters of the trade. Both wide and narrow goods were wanted, and there was a much broader demand and a better tone to the market generally. The active trading naturally had a tendency to strengthen prices, but this fact did not seem to prevent buyers from coming to the market and placing large orders for goods that they required.

Toward the end of the week the demand dropped off considerably, sales were smaller in size and there were fewer inquiries. Prices held firm, however, to the last, with no indication of concessions being made. On the most-wanted goods prices were advanced during the week from 1-16c to ⅛c a yard over the closing quotations of the previous week, and the market closed strong.

On the whole, the hand-to-mouth buying that has been reported in this trade throughout the month seems to have lessened, and buyers now seem willing to contract more liberally for the future. A good deal of the trading has been on goods for delivery into March, April, and May. Considerable trading has been done in 38½-inch 64-60s, at 5¼c; 39-inch 80-80s, at 7⅛c, and in the narrow goods on the basis of 3⅛c for 27-inch 56-52s. The week's comparative prices follow:

	Open.	Close.
27-inch, 56-62s	3 1-16c	3⅛c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¼c	3¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	3 11-16c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	3⅜c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	4c
38½-inch, 60-52s	4 11-16c	4 11-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5c	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	5⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	6¾c
39-inch, 80-80s	7c	7⅛c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT.
New York.

	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 27	98⅝	98½
Jan. 28	98⅝	98⅝
Jan. 29	99¼	98½
Jan. 30	99¼	98⅞
Jan. 31	99⅝	99½
Feb. 1	99⅞	99⅝
Week's range	99⅞	98¼

WHEAT.
Chicago.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
January 27	92¼	92	90¼	89⅛	88⅝	88⅛
January 28	92⅜	92¼	90¼	90	88⅝	88⅝
January 29	93¼	92½	90⅝	90¼	89⅝	88½
January 30	93⅜	92½	91	90½	89½	89¼
January 31	93⅞	93¼	91½	91	90	89⅛
February 1	94	93½	91⅝	91¼	90¼	89⅜
Week's range	94	92	91⅝	89⅝	90¼	88⅛

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Jan. 27	51⅜	51⅜	52½	52	53½	53
Jan. 28	51⅜	51⅛	52⅝	52	53¼	52⅞
Jan. 29	51½	51⅜	52⅝	52⅜	53⅜	53⅛
Jan. 30	51⅝	51½	52⅝	52⅜	53⅝	53⅜
Jan. 31	52⅜	51⅝	53¼	52⅝	54½	53⅝
Feb. 1	52⅝	52¼	53⅜	53	54¼	53⅞
W'k's range	52⅝	51⅛	53⅜	52	54¼	52⅞

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Jan. 27	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛
Jan. 28	33⅝	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
Jan. 29	34	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Jan. 30	34	33⅞	34⅛	34	33⅞	33⅞
Jan. 31	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
Feb. 1	34⅛	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34
W'k's range	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	33⅝

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	10.35	10.22	10.37	10.27
Jan. 28	10.40	10.30	10.40	10.32
Jan. 29	10.40	10.27	10.37	10.30
Jan. 30	10.30	10.20	10.27	10.20
Jan. 31	10.22	10.12	10.22	10.12
Feb. 1	10.17	10.15	10.17	10.15
Week's range	10.40	10.12	10.40	10.12

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	10.37	10.25	10.35	10.25
Jan. 28	10.42	10.32	10.40	10.30
Jan. 29	10.42	10.30	10.40	10.30
Jan. 30	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.17
Jan. 31	10.25	10.52	10.20	10.10
Feb. 1	10.20	10.17	10.15	10.12
Week's range	10.42	10.12	10.40	10.10

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	19.42	19.17	19.25	19.25
Jan. 28	19.50	19.30	....	....
Jan. 29	19.45	19.25	19.50	19.25
Jan. 30	19.30	19.10	19.15	19.12
Jan. 31	19.15	18.92	19.12	18.92
Feb. 1	19.10	19.02	19.05	19.02
Week's range	19.50	18.95	19.50	18.92

COTTON.

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 27	12.48	12.30	12.30	12.14	12.12	12.05
Jan. 28	12.44	12.26	12.32	12.14	12.23	12.06
Jan. 29	12.44	12.32	12.33	12.20	12.27	12.15
Jan. 30	12.42	12.27	12.26	12.14	12.18	12.09
Jan. 31	12.42	12.26	12.29	12.10	12.25	12.05
Feb. 1	12.54	12.26	12.14	12.06	12.10	11.97
W'k's r'ge	12.48	12.26	12.33	12.06	12.27	11.97

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.		Lowest, 1913.	
Wheat, No. 1	$1.02¼	Jan. 15	.97⅜	Jan. 3
Wheat, No. 2	1.12	Jan. 24	$1.07	Jan. 8
Corn	.65	Jan. 6	.57	Jan. 9
Oats	.40¼	Jan. 16	.39⅛	Jan. 2
Flour	4.90	Jan. 21	4.65	Jan. 2
Lard	10.65	Jan. 24	10.00	Jan. 2
Pork	19.25	Jan. 2	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	24.00	Jan. 2
Coffee	.17⅞	Jan. 2	.13½	Jan. 28
Sugar	4.90	Jan. 2	4.80	Jan. 27
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	18.75	Jan. 2
Steel billets	28.50	Jan. 8	27.50	Jan. 2
Lead	4.30	Jan. 2	4.25	Jan. 3
Tin	51.12½	Jan. 15	49.75	Jan. 27
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	15.25	Jan. 20
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	12.85	Jan. 23
Printcloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.04	Jan. 20

Variations in 1912 were as follows: Wheat, No. 2 red, high, $1.27, May 10; low, 93c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 29. Oats, high, 64½c, April 18; low, 38c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.95, May 10; low, $4.60, Dec. 10. Lard, high, $12.60, Oct. 11; low, $9.10, Feb. 26. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, $17, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, May 23; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15¼c, Oct. 17; low, 13⅛c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, $5.80, Feb. 16; low, $4.65, Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 13. Lead, high 5.20c Sept. 19; low, 4c, Feb. 8. Tin, high, 50.10c, Dec. 2; low, 42c, Jan. 15. Copper, high, 17.50c, Aug. 26; low, 15.65c, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.35c, Jan. 2. Printcloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 6; low, 3¼c, Jan. 2.

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11..	Alliance Ins.	15¼	15¼	15½
420..	Amal. Copper	74	72½	74
560..	Am. Can	45¾	39⅞	44¼
121..	Am. Gas & L.	103	103	103
300..	Am. Milling	2	2	2
49..	Am. Railways	40½	40	40
48..	Am. Rys. pf. ex. div.	104	102½	102½
50..	Atchison	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
170..	Bald. Loco. pf.	104¼	104	104¼
50..	Balt. & Ohio	102½	102	102½
2,072..	Cam. Steel ex div.	51¼	51	51¼
20..	Ches. & Ohio	78¾	78¾	78¾
50..	Cons. Tr. N. J.	74½	74¼	74½
300..	Corn Prod.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
50..	Dis. Secur.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
83..	Elec. Co., Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
270..	Elec. Storage	53¾	52¾	53¾
10..	Far. & M. Bank	140	140	140
190..	Fer. Park Tr.	10½	10	10½
4,500..	Gen. Asphalt	42⅝	40¼	42⅝
1,819..	Gen. Asphalt pf.	77¼	75	77¼
378..	Harw'd Elec.	30	28	30
5..	Harw'd Elec. pf.	89	89	89
8..	Har'n Bros.	51	51	51
500..	H. & B. T. pf.	30½	30¼	30½
800..	Inter.-Met.	19½	19	19¼
400..	Int.-Met. pf.	64½	62¾	64¼
311..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	21¾	22
5,347..	Key. Tel.	12¼	11⅝	12
3,433..	Key. Tel. pf.	43	39¾	41¾
19..	Lake Sup.	30¼	30	30
22..	Leh. Nav. ex div.	91½	91	91
572..	Leh. N. tr. ct. ex div.	93	91¼	91¼
175..	Leh. Valley	81⅜	80¾	80⅜
6,299..	Leh. Valley Tr.	18	16⅜	17⅜
2,345..	Leh. Val. Tr. pf.	34½	33¾	34¼
82..	Little Schuylkill	56¼	56¼	56¼
38..	Minehill	57	57	57
250..	Nor. & C.	111	111	111
17..	Nor. Central	122	122	122
44..	Nor. Penn.	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,331..	Penn. R. R.	61 11-16	60 11-16	61
78..	Penn. Salt	107	106	107
45..	Penn. Steel pf.	98	98	98
389..	Phila. Co.	49¼	49	49½
1,982..	Phila. Co. pf.	44	42½	43
23,979..	Phila. Elec.	24½	23¾	24¼
500..	Phila. R. T.	27½	27½	27½
1,874..	Phila. R. T. tr. cfts.	28	27¾	27½
132..	Phila. Trac.	83¾	83¾	83½
4,208..	Read. ex div.	83 3-16	81 7-16	82¾
100..	Rock Island	23	23	23
300..	South. Pacific	100¾	100¼	100¼
5,597..	Tono. Belmont	8⅛	8	8 1-16
438..	Tono. Mining	6¼	5⅝	5 15-16
350..	Union Pacific	161¾	159	161¾
1,606..	Union Trac.	51¼	50⅜	51
5,963..	Union Gas Imp.	93½	89¾	91¾
3..	U. S. Cast.	236¾	235¾	235¾
30..	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107	107	107
34,610..	U. S. Steel	65¾	63⅜	65
49..	W. J. & S.	52	51½	51⅜
20..	War. Ir. & St.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5..	West. Coal	77	77	77
360..	York Railway	13¼	13	13
10..	York Railway pf.	37½	37½	37½

URGES BIG REFORMS IN INSURANCE LAWS

Supt. Emmet Sees More Value in Broad Revision Than Piecemeal Tinkering.

POLICYHOLDERS BENEFITED

Finds Their Interests Safe with Companies—City Fire Rates Too High—Casualty Insurance Views.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A thorough revision of the insurance laws of this State is recommended by William Temple Emmet, State Superintendent of Insurance, in his annual report, which will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow night. This revision, Mr. Emmet believes, should have regard both to the form and substance of the law and should be undertaken by the Insurance Department itself.

As an indication of the great need of such reform the Insurance Department has caused to be introduced in the Legislature in the month it has been in session not less than thirty-four bills providing for amendments to the insurance law. A similar number was introduced at the instance of William H. Hotchkiss, Mr. Emmet's predecessor, at the last session of the Legislature. Every recurring legislative session has witnessed a flood of insurance bills, amending the Armstrong law of 1906.

While the Insurance Superintendent recognizes the necessity of annual changes to meet changing conditions in the insurance field or to incorporate into the laws the fruit of recent experience, he believes that piecemeal tinkering with the law is less liable to serve proper ends than revision on the broader lines he recommends.

On the subject of life insurance, the report gives comforting assurance to policyholders, based on the result of examinations of companies undertaken by his department.

"The result of the examinations of old line companies conducted during my administration, as well as those made by my predecessor," says the report, "justify the belief that their policyholders may implicitly rely upon the payment of the policy obligations in which they are interested, and that progress is being made all the time in the direction of further economies in administration, and consequently in the direction of larger benefits to the policyholders."

Dealing broadly with the future policy of the State with reference to life insurance legislation and supervision, the report says:

Legislation with regard to life insurance in the immediate future should, in my judgment, be based upon a recognition of the fact that a tremendous housecleaning has already been accomplished in this field, and that in all its larger manifestations the business is now being conducted in strict accordance with the existing law, and by men who have a high sense of their obligations as trustees of the enormous aggregations of capital they are handling. Whether the time will ever come when the State of New York decides that it wants to go into the life insurance business, I do not know. Certain it is, however, that the time has not yet arrived. But our people have reached this position with regard to life insurance—and it is one from which, I think, they will never recede: they will never again allow this business to be conducted primarily for personal profit. So long as it remains in its present hands, they will insist that the private capital invested in it shall receive only the most moderate returns, and that any large profits which may result shall go to policyholders, not stockholders. There will never be any relaxation in the present rigid supervision of the life insurance business—the aim of such supervision being to reduce the expenses of the business to a minimum and to protect the policyholders still further than they are at present protected, in getting insurance that is both cheap and safe.

Fire Rates Too High Here.

On the subject of fire insurance the report says that "fire rates in New York are now pretty stable, but there is a general belief in the minds of the people that they are too high."

The department is at present conducting an inquiry with a view of ascertaining how these rates are arrived at. In this connection the report remarks that while the investigation has not been carried far enough to justify a statement of conclusions, it has already disclosed that the powers conferred upon the Insurance Department in its relation to fire insurance in the present statute are not adequate. Discussing fire rates, Mr. Emmet says:

If fire rates are higher than they might be, this is very largely due, in my judgment, to the fact that our national fire waste is greater than it should be. If fire waste can be kept down, fire rates, under efficient underwriting management, will automatically and immediately respond. Fire waste is high here for three reasons: Men of criminal propensities burn their property for the sake of insurance; there is a widespread ignorance regarding the fundamental principles of fire prevention, and there are still many improvements to be made in our building methods. The first of these three contributing causes to our heavy fire waste can be dealt with, to some extent, by the passage of more stringent laws for the punishment of the crime of arson, and by the gradual upbuilding of a finer moral sense in certain portions of our population. The second of these causes can perhaps be removed in time by making the study of the principles of fire prevention and other kindred subjects obligatory in our public schools. The third can be met by the passage of better building laws than are now on the statute books.

The report discourages any hasty action in changing the form of the standard fire insurance policy in this State along the lines suggested by William B. Ellison, who, at the request of Gov. Sulzer, made a special investigation of the subject and urged that the form of the policy be changed so as to give policy holders a stronger grip on the companies in the matter of having claims satisfied. Mr. Emmet believes that if the form of the policy is changed it ought to be done in conjunction with similar changes instituted in other States.

One portion of the report deals with casualty insurance—a virtually uncharted field so far, and one where the present mode of operation has rend

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apt. to Rent
AT THE
SEVERN
170 WEST 73d ST.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
NEWLY DECORATED & FURNISHED.
Possession immediately.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING CO.,
71 BROADWAY.
Manager on premises. Tele. 3547—Columbus.
Can be seen any time.

A Beautifully Furnished Apartment of Parlor, two Bedrooms and two baths or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, and a single Room with Bath, To Sublet for the Winter. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
American Watch and Diamond Co.
MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee. GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented. THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE NEW WHITEHALL BUILDING
BATTERY PLACE and WEST STREET
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View
Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings
For Particulars Apply at Building or to
United States Realty and Improvement Co.
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
111 Broadway *New York*

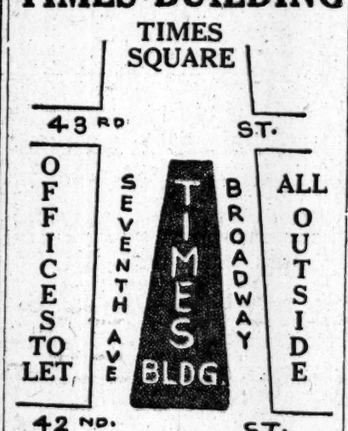
42d Street Building
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and ***Grand Central Depot,*** and upon their completion will connect with the ***New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel.*** With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913

Renting Office in Building.

Best Known Address in America
TIMES BUILDING



APPLY
RENTAL AGENT
Room 406 on Premises, or Phone, 1000 Bryant.

New Building.
202-204 East 29th St.
Single Lofts or Entire Building.
RENTS VERY LOW.
GREENWALD BROS.,
3rd AVE. & 87th ST.

Greenwald Building
Lofts and Store.
New Building.
3rd Ave. and 87th St.
Very Low Rental.
Steam Heat, Power, Elevator.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 2 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

FOR RENT
29 West 34th St.
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
ALSO ENTIRE FLOOR
light on four sides, suitable for show rooms. Apply on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
AND OFFICES TO LET
ANYWHERE DOWNTOWN AND ON ALL THOROUGHFARES
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

136-138 BEEKMAN ST.
TWO ENTIRE BUILDINGS TO LET, together or separately; four stories and cellar; suitable for almost any business; rents only $800 each. Immediate possession. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, for Contract 84, for furnishing and delivering bronze shaft caps and appurtenances for city tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President. } Commissioners
CHARLES N. CHADWICK, } of the
JOHN F. GALVIN, } Board of
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary. } Water Supply.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS, as sole surviving Executor of the Last Will and Testament of JOHN GRENVILLE KANE, deceased, Plaintiff, against LILLIAN B. KOEPKE, Lena Scheinberg, Pierce Brennan, the City of New York, the Tenement House Department of the City of New York, Harry Volkening, Annetta Greenwald, Samuel Brown, George Wolff, Frederick N. Nathanson, "Mary" Quinn, the first name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff, said last named five defendants being severally tenants of parts of the mortgaged premises, No. 320 East 77th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described in the complaint in this action, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1912.
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

To the defendant, Lillian B. Koepke:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said complaint was filed on December 11th, 1912.
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMELIA KULIKE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. KULIKE, Defendant.—To the above named defendant.—ACTION FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14, 1912.
SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To WILLIAM J. KULIKE:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 21st, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23rd day of January, 1913.

Dated January 21, 1913.
SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, City.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailing to London—Paris—Hamburg
S. S. AMERIKA
(22,500 TONS)
February 8, 10 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co. in the World
OVER 400 SHIPS
1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Pres. Lincoln..Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
Amerika .....Feb. 8, 10 A. M.
†Patricia .....Feb. 19, 9 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic...Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 7, arriving here May 14. Books now open for season starting May 17th. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons).. Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons).. Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons).... April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

CRUISES
NOW IS THE TIME to book for
The Panama Canal and West Indies
See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES
March 11, by S. S. Victoria Luise. 28 Days ... $175 and up.
March 29, by S. S. Moltke, April 10, by S. S. Victoria Luise. Duration of 16 Days—$145 and up. Each Cruise

SUMMER CRUISES
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.

Write for booklet stating cruise
Hamburg-American LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14 Story
Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Large foyer and reception hall. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable.
Supt. on premises, or
Adlon Construction Company, 501 Fifth Ave.

The Dorothy 904 OGDEN AVE., near 161st St., Bronx.
Modern apartments, 6 exceptionally light, cheery rooms; electricity, steam, etc. Rents only $40-$45. High, healthy location, opposite park; convenient 155th St. 8th Av. "L" station via Central Bridge; trolley passes door. Apply premises, or SNOWBER & SMITH, 2,190 Broadway, 78th St.

LIFE BUILDING,
19 West 31st St.
Apartments, 2 to 4 very large, light rooms, non-housekeeping. Electric light, open fireplaces; immediate possession.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Cleveland.
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $960 to $1,380.
9-Room Apartments. Agent on premises. See Sunday Times for particulars.

To Sublet Unfurnished in HOTEL LORRAINE,
8th Av. & 45th St.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, Facing 5th Ave.

BRONX.

LARGEST ROOMS IN BRONX.
Highest, dryest, and finest residential section.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
2 families on a floor; all up-to-date improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
Tremont Av. and Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
180th crosstown cars connecting subways pass doors.
NEW BUILDINGS.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW York County.—MARIE ROBERT, Plaintiff, against LILLIAN B. KOEPKE, Lena Scheinberg, Pierce Brennan, The City of New York, The Tenement House Department of the City of New York, Harry Volkening, Sigmund Silver, William Wilkie, Charles Neinaber, "John" O'Brien, "John" Donnelly, the first name given to each of the last named two defendants being fictitious, their true first names being unknown to plaintiff; "Mary" Szilagyi, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff, the said last named six defendants being severally tenants of parts of the mortgaged premises No. 318 East 77th Street, described in the complaint in this action, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1912.
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the Defendant Lillian B. Koepke:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of January, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said complaint was filed on December 11th, 1912.
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Action for absolute divorce on ground of adultery. Trial desired in New York County. MATILDE F. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS M. BALDWIN, defendant. File No. 32,419, 1912.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, October 21, 1912.
WILLIAM DONAHUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 1 Liberty St. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Augustus M. Baldwin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of October, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated, New York, October 31, 1912.
WILLIAM DONAHUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	Feb. 12, 1 A. M.	Apr. 2
	March 5, 1 A. M.	Apr. 23
Lusitania	Apr. 16, 1 A. M.	June 4
	May 14, 1 A. M.	June 25

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
*CARMANIA, Feb. 5, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A. M.
*Omits call at Queenstown.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA, Feb. 12 PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $495. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA.
Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

HAVANA
and points in CUBA
Interesting and restful because of the fascinating charms of tropical life.

NASSAU
The seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas offers many attractions as a Winter Resort.

Two sailings each week in each direction between New York and Havana. Weekly sailings between New York and Nassau.

The new twin-screw steamships HAVANA and SARATOGA, each 10,000 tons displacement, and fleet of large ships in service.

Send for booklet.
New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co. (Ward Line)
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York

PORTO RICO
Four days to San Juan, with steamer your hotel in special cruise around Island. S.S. BRAZOS, 10,000 tons; de luxe cabins, some with private bath. Other big steamers in service.
To San Juan, $45 up. 16-Day Cruise, $110, all expenses.
Sailings every Saturday.
Send for booklet.
New York & Porto Rico S.S. Co.
General Office, 11 Broadway, New York
City Ticket Office, AGWI Lines, 290 Broadway, New York

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Oceanic..Feb. 8, noon | *Majestic.....Feb. 22
Philadelphia ..Feb. 15 | New York..March 1
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'ha..Feb. 8, 10:30 A.M | Minneto'ka..Feb. 22
Min'aska..Feb. 15, 1:30 PM | Minneapolis .....

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland.....Feb. 5 | Zeeland .....Feb. 19
Kroonland.....Feb. 12 | *Finland.....Feb. 26
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....Feb. 8, noon | Majestic...Feb. 22
*Phila'ia..Feb. 15, 9:30 AM | *New York..Mar. 1
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic .....March 20
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic .....Mar. 15 | Cretic .....April 5
Cruises from New York
RIVIERA Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"ADRIATIC" "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
FEB. 18, 12 NOON. MAR. 4.

PANAMA CANAL | West Indies South America | Easter CRUISES | LAURENTIC Mar. 12 27 Days $175 and Up.
Other Cruises Feb. 8, 9 A. M., Feb. 22.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Express Sailings Tuesdays
Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
WINTER CRUISES TO THE
Panama Canal
and
West Indies
FEB. 20 MARCH 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
OELRICHS & CO., General Agts.
5 Broadway, N. Y.

ARCADIAN
Twin Screw, 14,120 Tons Disp., 8,939 Reg'd
LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER
to
BERMUDA
Magnificent promenade deck of 500 ft. Galleried dining saloon seating all passengers at one time at small tables. Bedsteads throughout instead of berths. Full length mirror in every room. Suites de luxe with private baths. Perfect heating and ventilating arrangements. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra. Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine. All the latest safety appliances. In touch with Wireless Stations throughout the voyage.
Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively
Orotava additional steamer every Tuesday, beginning **Feb. 11**
Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 264 & 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
Or any steamship ticket agent.

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to
CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Touraine...Feb. 6 | France (new)....Feb. 27
*La Lorraine....Feb. 13 | *La Touraine.....Mar. 6
*La Provence....Feb. 20 | *La Lorraine.....Mar. 13
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
‡ROCHAMBEAU (new).....February 8
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW Via Movilla LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..Feb. 8, 9 AM | Caledonia..Feb. 22, 9 AM
California..Feb. 15, 2 PM | Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA MARTHA WASHINGTON, February 4
KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new) May 14
Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Ryndam....Feb. 4 | †New Amsterdam..Feb. 25
*Potsdam....Feb. 11 | *Noordam.....Mar. 4
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

$45.00 TO EUROPE
& up New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. VOLTURNO.....FEB. 13
S. S. URANIUM.....FEB. 27
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $45.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Feb. 8, Mch. 25 | Taormina, Mch. 5
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 31 Vway, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

PEOPLE'S LINE CITIZENS' LINE TO ALBANY & TROY
One Way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
A boat trip to Albany in February was unprecedented until this year. Many are going for novelty's sake—others because they enjoy comfort and luxurious accommodations, and the searchlight's play.
Speedy, palatial steamers every evening. Leaving Pier 32 N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 32 N. R. 'Phone SPRING 9400.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3100 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

FLORIDA
All Expense Independent and Conducted Tours visiting East and West Coast, Ocklawaha River.
$62.50 and upward.
Send for Itineraries and printed matter.
FRANK TOURIST COMPANY,
396 Broadway. Franklin 4530.

CALIFORNIA—Winter Tours leave frequently February to March. Booklets. Raymond Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..7:09 | Sun sets..5:19 | Moon rises..6:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:31	6:18	12:08	12:00
Governors Island	6:10	7:02	12:05	12:52
Hell Gate	8:00	8:52	1:45	2:32

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 2.
SS Carmania, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Jan. 25.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 19.
SS Mannheim, Shields, Jan. 18.
SS Santa Theresa, Barbados, Jan. 21.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 24.
SS Kotona, Progreso, Jan. 25.
SS Fagenturn, Philadelphia, Feb. 1.
SS Oregonian, Puerto Mexico, Jan. 30.
SS Edda, Manzanillo, Jan. 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 30.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Jan. 25.
SS Rays, Sabine, Jan. 27.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, Jan. 29.
SS Mandeville, Port Barrios, Jan. —.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 1.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Touraine	Havre	Jan.	25
Rochambeau	Havre	Jan.	25
Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan.	25
Martha Washington	Algiers	Jan.	24
Provincia	Valencia	Jan.	21
Italia	Lisbon	Jan.	18
Esperanza	Havana	Jan.	18
Manhattan	Antwerp	Jan.	26
Mendoza	Naples	Jan.	29
Prins der Nederlanden	Gonaives	Jan.	28
Minnehaha	London	Jan.	23
Montserrat	Havana	Jan.	30
Panama	Colon	Jan.	28
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan.	31
Westerwald	Inagua	Jan.	30
Vasari	Barbados	Jan.	29
Francis	Barbados	Jan.	27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb.	1
Alette	Antilla	Jan.	21
Creole	New Orleans	Jan.	28
El Occidente	Galveston	Jan.	28
El Mar	New Orleans	Jan.	28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Ancona	Palermo	Jan.	25
Carozel	Valencia	Jan.	17
San Juan	San Juan	Jan.	30
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Jan.	25
Greenbank	Gibraltar	Jan.	13
Nicholas Cuneo	Jamaica	Jan.	31
Berlin	Genoa	Jan.	23
Nordon	Las Palmas	Jan.	19
Florizel	Halifax	Feb.	1
Sixaola	Port Limon	Jan.	27
Saratoga	Havana	Jan.	31
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan.	29
El Monte	Galveston	Jan.	29
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Feb.	1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Birma	Libau	Jan.	22
Boldewell	Teneriffe	Jan.	31
Bielow	Bremen	Jan.	23
Cubana	Cardenas	Jan.	31
Prins Joachim	Colon	Jan.	28
Tabor	Dundee	Jan.	18
Volturno	Rotterdam	Jan.	25

By Marconi Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 2.
SS Touraine, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 3d, 8:30 A. M. French Line.
SS Mendoza, Genoa to New York, was 410 miles E. at noon; due 8d, 6 P. M. Fabre Line.

THE LIZARD.
SS Majestic, New York to Southampton, was 250 miles W. at 9 A. M.; due Plymouth 3d, 2 P. M. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Suriname, New York to Barbados, was 195 miles S. at noon. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 200 miles S. E. at 7 P. M. Bermuda Line.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Lampasas, Tampa to New York, was 100 miles N. of Jupiter at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 672 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Cedric, at Algiers, Feb. 1.
SS Franconia, at Monaco, Feb. 2.
SS Armenian, at Liverpool, Feb. 2.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Feb. 2.

Sailed.
SS Adriatic, from Naples, Feb. 1.
SS California, from Moville, Feb. 1.
SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Feb. 2.

Passed.
SS Welsh Prince, New York to Hongkong, passed Perim.

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance,	Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen		6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grenada, Grenada		10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo		10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Anconi, Colon		11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam		———	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		———	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool		6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda		8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Colon		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp		———	10:00 A.M.
Olinda, Nipe		———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston		———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		———	12:00 M.

Supplementary m

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 196—Boston & Maine R R v. Miller. 206—Matter of Titanic. 129—Drobney v. Lukens Iron and Steel Co. 183—Hale v. Hatch & North Coal Co. 184—Brown & Sharpe Co v. U S Motor Co. 185—Matter of A O Brown. 62—Doelger v. German-Am Filter Co. 64—Matter of Coe. 67—N Y Times Co v. Press Pub Co. 176—N Y Times Pub Co v. Sun Printing and Pub Assn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 113—Gray v. H S Kerbaugh, Inc. 69—Hannay v. Guaranty Trust Co of N Y. 60—Nelson v Penn R R. 145—McCreary, Wallin & Crouse v. Anglo-So Am Bank. 149—Blakely v. Merchants and Mfrs Ex. 150—Cantalupo v. Laconazzo. 141—Pusey v. N Y Lubricating Oil Co. 116—Schultz v. Whitcomb. 146—A H Andrews Co v. Phoenix Am Co. 162—Dickinson v. Royal Mail S P Co. 163—Dickinson v. Royal M S Co. 169—Michau v. Silverstein. 171—Olsson v. Scandinavian-Am Line. 118—Guertin v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 124—Cozzollo v. D L & W R R. 122—Dobbs v. Jenks. 100—Ferguson v. Stevens. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 110—Meltzer v. Penn R R. 42—United States v. Dickinson. 237—Amst'd Bldg Co v. R U Delapenha & Co. 46—Fitzell v. Larkin. 120—Lichtenberg, &c, v. Luxemberg. 179—Nicoll v. Pullman Co. 43—United States v. One Case Woolens. 85—Lynch v. Wright Co. 77—Bowers v. Wright Co. 135—United States v. Sherman & Sons Co. 136—United States v. Sherman & Sons Co. 160—United States v. Sherman & Sons Co. 20—United States v. 63 Cases Cheese. 21—United States v. Lauritano. 75—United States v. 17 Bales Havana Tobacco. 130—United States v. 13 Crates Eggs. 18—Sickles v. Hudson Nav. Co. 266—Pavone v. Penn R R. 207—In re Cantrell Clothing Co. 148—Van Cleave v. Demorest. 74—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 32—Hurd v. D, L & W R R. 11—Harned v. Internat Magazine Co. 72—Venn v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 85—Messler v. King Collar & Button Co. 45—Republic Creosoting Co v. McDonald Trust Co. 151—Stotesbury v. Hammerstein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty. 175—New England S S Co v. N Y Dock Co. 176—Robins Dry Dock v. S S Kennebec. 177—Reinhart v. S S Ashley. 178—L V Transpt Co v. S S Ashley. 139—L V Transpt Co v. Tug Catawissa. 144—Phila & Read R R v. Tug Chektowaga. 168—New England Transpt Co v. S S Narragansett. 195—Forsyth v. S S Narragansett. 180—Brothers Valley Coal Co v. Minott. 181—Packard v. Tug Annie L. 183—Mason & Co v. Tug Bern. 184—Chiarello Bros v. Schooner A Weber. 185—Pangrazio v. Bark Maren. 186—L V Transpt Co v. Tug Robt J Robinson. 187—Cornell Steamboat Co v. Tug J Doherty. 189—L V Transpt Co v. City of N Y. 190—Linen Thread Co v. S S Elan McMillan. 191—City of N Y v. Tug Auburn. 28—Clyde v. Dupont Powder Co. 117—Elswick S S Co v. Munson S S Line. 120—Smith Sons v. Treadwell Lumber Co. 132—Hull v. Inc Co of N Y. 34—Dennin v. Scow Lamplight. 29—Tweedie Co v. Norton. 64—Wortendyke v. Tug Luzerne. 70—Munson S S Line v. Elswick S S Co. 76—Carrington S S Co v. Gans S S Co. 85—Fitzpatrick v. Scow Lamplight, &c. 12—F Starr Con Co v. Tug C N Kingsland. 13—L V Transpt Co v. Tug Knickerbocker Tow Co. 14—Reid v. Fargo. 114—Merritt & C D & W Co v. Erie R R. 133—Quebec S S Co v. Bonsall Timber Co. 134—Bonsall Timber Co v. Quebec SS Co. 19—Benner Line v. Pendleton. 23—Lane v SS Susquehanna. 54—Cahill v. SS Olympic. 55—Stein v. SS Ryndam. 131—Geisel v. L'Hommedieu. 136—Johnson v. Lutz Co v. Warner Sugar Ref Co. 53—Gildersleeve v. Penn R R. 57—Union Castle SS Co v. Lane. 59—McLain v. Tug Bern. 52—Sicula Am v. Dalzell. 69—Lunn v. Munson SS Co. 72—Fahy v. Tug Hewitt Boyce. 77—Gladys SS Co v. Gans SS Co. 78—Gen Lighterage Co v. Lighter Rambler. 86—Bailey v. Cargo R R Ties. 96—Falls v. Cargo R R Ties. 96—Johnson v. S S Byron. 97—Herman v. Comp Gen Trans. 98—N Y, N H & H R R v. Tug Industry. 100—Texas Co v. Tugs McCaldin Bros, &c. 103—Snare & T Co v. N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. 104—Farrell v. Tug Bern. 92—Healy v. Tug Transfer No 8. 106—Rice v. McCarthy and City of N Y. 79—Knickerbocker Tow Co v. Tug Fulton. 44—Helen Ship Co v. SS Kong Frode, &c. 113—Fox v. Tug Scranton, &c. 73—Morris & C Dredg Co v. Tug Murrell. 75—N E Coal & Coke Co v. M & C Dredg Co. 118—City of N Y v. Cattleboat Fulton. 127—Clyde SS Co v. Pilotboat A Snow. 128—Mutchler Ash'n SS Delaware. 128—McWilliams v. Lighter Bangor, &c. 66—Central RR of N J v. Tug M J Sanford. 110—Burns v. Lighter Florence. 82—Goodwin Sand, &c, Co v. Tug Transfer No 8, &c. 17—Gallagher, &c, Co v. Tug Lizzie D. 18—Morrell v. Tug Lizzie D. 108—Banks v. SS Matilda. 138—Para Const Co v. Booth SS Co. 140—Johnson v. SS California. 141—Harms v. J Starr Con Co. 146—Thomsen v. Ins Co of N A. 149—Healey Con Co v. Ferryboat Mineola. 150—United States v. Tug Keansburg. 151—Carroll v. Albee. 155—Endicott-Hammond Co v. Pratt & Son. 163—Stedman v. SS Hylas, &c. 168—Browning v. N Y Lloyd SS Co. 170—Coastwise Transpt Co v. SS Kansan. 171—Am. Hawaii SS Co v. Coastwise Co. 174—Johnson v. City of N Y. 179—Thomas Sons v. Munson SS Line. 182—N Y & E R Ferry Co v. Tug Asher J Hudson. 188—Strathblane SS Co v. Standard Oil Co. 192—Neville v. Tug Penn R R No 32, &c. 137—Penn R R v. Tug Egerton. 154—Erie R R v. Lighter E J McCormack. 197—Quebec S S Co v. United States. 198—L V Transpt Co v. Tug W H Keeler. 199—L V Transpt Co v. Lighter Gillen Bros. 200—Hudson Day Line v. Lighter Comfort. 201—Herberman v. Royal Ex Ins Co. 202—Weber-Bunke Coal Co v. Scow Hemstreet. 203—N Y C R R v. Tug Transfer No 11. 204—Jamison Ferryboat Co v. Munson SS Line. 205—Southern Sawmill Co v. Munson SS Line. 206—Swenson v. Lighter Good Hope, &c. 207—Hudson Transpt Co v. Ferryboat Steinway. 208—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Lippman. 209—Knickerbocker Tow Co v. Steamboat Hendrick Hudson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy Discharges. S. Rubin, Standard Raincoat Co., Daredoff & Serner, H. J. Rothschild, Fair One to 25c Dept. Store. Under objections. Blair Bros., E. T. Rosenheimer, H. D. Baker, Melchior Ott, A. Bronner, E. Liquori, J. Oppenheimer. Adjourned cases. D. J. Crotty, J. Rosenthal, J. Scheuerman, D. D. Stever, Margulies, S. & E. In re Gross. Involuntary cases. Petition v. Crest Realty Co., petition v. Heyman Bros., petition v. N. Misel. Motions. J. Merochuck, A. Solomon & Bros., (2.) S. S. Warner, A. Robinowitz, R. Simon, M. Schiff, Auerbach, Goldberg & H., M. Ostrovsky, S. & H. Lager, Ferguson Cont. Co., E. L. Kahn, H. Standt, Batchabansky & Dorfman, (2,) Feller Bros., Renard Co., Grand Union Co., (2,) S. Braun, F. M. Hunt, S. & W. Rosenthal, F. F. Reinhardt, Renard Co., J. W. Strauss, B. Webster, Machson Rich Dairy Co., F. Gosselin, Kaplan, Leschinsky & V., Nevada-Utah Mines &c., G. Kaplan, Mulaw Const Co., A. Solomon & Bros., (2,) Diamond & S., Gershon Kaplan, Hudson Gachet & Bt Club, Conrad & Brooks, S. Ostrosky, Lickon Bros. & Co., Davidow Cloak & Suit Co., Kaplan, Leschinsky & V., Samuel Kaplan, R. S. Lamberlan, A. Ralner.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: 364—Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co v. Louis J. Lang et al. 395—Security Life Insurance Company of America v. Sisters of Mercy of the Buffalo Diocese. 463—Harold A. O'Hern, an infant, v. Ludowici-Celadon Co. 369—The Rathbunville Union Cemetery Association v. George W. Betson. 362—Ada I. Harris, executrix, v. Joseph H. Hoadley et al. 402—Benjamin S. Mitchell et al. v. Edwin J. Baldwin and another. 444—William P. Hickok v. City of Mount Vernon. 449—Geddes Coarse Salt Co. v. Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co.

New York County.

APPELLATE TERM—Supreme Court—Seabury, Gerard, and Bijur, JJ.—For the hearing of motions of City and Municipal Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., McCall, J.—Motions. 1—Miller v. Grand Lodge F & A Masons. 2—Poland v. Tweedie Trading Co. 3—People ex rel. Romaun v. Bd of Education. 4—Mueller v. Mueller. 5—MacMahon v. Myers. 6—Same v. Stepney Spare Wheel Agency. 7—Matter of Hartley. 8—Thurber v. Tyrrell. 9—Dollar Sav Bank v. Conlon. 10—Lancaster v. Jacobs. 11—Turkus v. City of N Y. 12—Freund v. same. 13—Scheibl v. same. 14—Scheurer v. same. 15—Kurland v. same. 16—Buckmaster v. same. 17—Paltrowitz v. Amer Insur Co. 18—Hartford Carpet Corp v. Rubenstein Co. 19—Miller v. Margolies. 20—Turbo Blower Co v. Harrisburg Steam Heat & Power Co. 21—Maneely v. City N Y. 22—Elias v. Allegheny Plate Glass Co. 23—Cameron v. Cameron. 24—Lewis v. Town of Bethel. 25—Butts v. Carey. 26—People ex rel. Watterson v. Thomson. 27—Abrams v. Abrams. 28—Bohland-Alkier Const Co v. Phillips. 29—Butts v. Carey. 30—Roehn v. Roehn. 31—Kindel Bed Co v. Mathews. 32—Smith v. Duff. 33—Lockwood v. Lockwood. 34—Jerome, Frank & Co v. Sauli Bros & Co. 35—Boreas Realty Co v. Amer Bonding Co. 36—Matter of City Bk Farmers. 37—Weinstein v. Jarmulowsky. 38—Same v. same. 39—Same v. same. 40—Same v. same. 41—Daly v. River Spinning Co. 42—Psaki Bros & Bush Terminal Co. 43—Same v. same. 44—Matter of Morrison Co. 45—Gredinger v. City of N Y. 46—Rasmussen v. Preece. 47—Excelsior Sav Bank v. Mayer. 48—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 49—Water Works Equipmt Co v. Browne. 50—Rosendale v. Merry. 51—Wood v. Hartnett Rlty Co. 52—Schramm v. Mercury Realty Co. 53—Dale v. Clarke. 54—Amsterdam v. Amsterdam. 55—McDonald v. McDonald. 56—Travers v. Travers. 57—Kirke La Shelle Co v. Armstrong. 58—Tribaut v. Frankfort Rlty Co. 59—Simons v. Chateau Rlty Co. 60—Klendle v. Cochrane. 61—Park Mtg Co v. Gildersleeve. 62—Johannsen v. Johannsen. 63—Schuster v. Field. 64—McCann v. Denison. 65—Tront v. Appleby. 66—Bogen v. Zindel. 67—Salagona v. Salagona. 68—Jacobs v. Han Const Co. 69—Doyno v. Doyno. 70—Daly v. River Spinning Co. 71—Wakeman v. Honduras Rubber Co. 72—Valentine v. Valentine. 73—Matter of Greene. (Pinelawn Cemetery.) 74—Ford v. Herold. 75—Dexter v. same. 76—Matter of Regenberg. 77—Bley v. Bley. 78—Fritschler v. Fritschler. 79—Parsons Dyeing & Cleaning Co v. Erdman. 80—Empire City Sav Bk v. Ferrigan. 81—Weinbaum v. Weinbaum. 82—Stephens v. Nevins. 83—Vanderpool v. Edgley. 84—Valentine v. Valentine. 85—Matter of Ollive (Brinckerhoff.) 86—Field v. McHugh. 87—Bowery Sav Bank v. Sickles. 88—Same v. Werber. 89—Matter of Field. 90—Pastuch v. Mason Steam Transp Co. 91—Berlfein v. same. 92—Matter of Carr. 93—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 94—People v. Qualey. 95—Ducas v. Ducas. 96—Hall v. Hall. 97—Lieder v. Lieder. 98—Matter of U S Trust Co (McCahill.) 99—Nisnewitz v. Dyche. 100—Rankin v. Byron. 101—Rosa v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. 102—Sanders v. Tyssowski. 103—Billings-Stevens Co v. Hughes. 104—Duffy v. Aetna Life Ins. Co. 105—Gortikov v. Gortikov. 106—131 West 58th St v. Klein. 107—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 108—Werber v. Sickles. 109—Knowles v. Knowles. 110—Rosenthal v. Levin. 111—Baer v. Holt. 112—Stein v. Whitman. 113—Matter of Staab. 114—Stahl v. Stahl. 115—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 116—Douras v. Wagner. 117—Brown v. Monaghan. 118—Rosenberg v. People Co-operative Property Co. 119—Hertz v. Hertz. 120—Levy v. Goldstein. 121—Senig v. Safir. 122—Riverside Const Co v. City of N Y. 123—Matter of Goldberg, &c. 124—Matter of Siegel, (Paterno & Son Const Co.) 125—Nelson v. Smith Const Co. 126—Lehman v. Hurst. 127—Hamburger v. Blair. 128—Stankina v. Raff. 129—Neuberg v. Saur. 130—Richardson v. Richardson. 131—Same v. same. 132—Natanson v. Biendermann. 133—Rosen v. Bremner. 134—Same v. same. 135—Remsens v. Gerard, (Brown.) 136—Ball v. same. 137—Offer v. Page. 138—Murphy v. Murphy. 139—Hamburger v. Blair.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Demurrers. 88—Title Guaranty and Surety Co v. State Sav ank. 89—Hoffhine v. Owens. 90—Caskie v. Plass. 91—McCotter v. Jackson Square Realty Co. 92—Fox Amuse Co v. Workingmen's Co-operative Pub Co. 93—Phoenix Amuse Co v. same. 94—Fox Amuse Co v. same. 95—Broadway Varieties v. same. 96—Realty Purchase Sale & P Co v. Archibald. 97—Anderson v. Kramer Const Co. 98—Paddell v. Janes. 99—Behrman v. Getskay. 100—Webster v. Creelman. 2—People, &c, v. Int R T Co. 3—Same v. N Y City Int R T Co. 32—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. 63—Morris v. Ill. Surety Co. 81—Smith v. Con GGold Fields Co, &c. 83—Smith v. Wing and Oro Grande Mines Co, &c. 84—Smith v. Oro Grande Mines Co et al. Preferred causes. 1687—Crane v. Shonts. 1688—City Real Estate Co. vv. McGuire. 177—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 1098—Paul Co v. Athens Hotel Co. General calendar. 992—Hilton v. Gans. 1087—Burns Sanitary Specialty v. Owens. 882—Borough Cut Stone Co v. V B Const Co. 1055—Egan v. Springer Realty Co. 566—Rapatsky v. Fogarty. 1876—Fleischauer v. Fleischauer. 1058—Mantie v. Mantie. 1176—Riley v. McGeGe. 1078—Davis v. MacMahon. 1177—Howland v. rowe. 1437—Samuels v. Wheelock. 364—Zimmermann v. Zimmermann. 212—Vigo v. Parodi. 1645—Everett House v. Tannenbaum. 1649—Peat v. Peat, Jr. 1664—Samuels v. Wheelock. 1888—Blaustein v. Ewing Brew Co. 1060—McLean v. Fox. 1140—Security Const Co v. Ellison Const Co. 1153—Conklin v. United Const & Supply Co. 240—Yadum v. Powers. 666—Elsen v. Dowling. 629—Tigner v. Randel-Brown Co. 1352—FoFerster v. Foerster. 1676—Mirsky v. Mirsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part IV., Davis, J. Clear. Part V., Erlanger, J. Clear. Part VII., Lehman, J. Clear. Part VIII., Pendleton, J. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI., Giegerich, J. Certiorari cases. 1823—Henderson v. Purdy. 1824—Spiegelberg v. same. 1825—Same v. same. 1820—Foster v. same. 1821—Vona v. same. 1812—Fremont Av Land Co v. same. 1813—Siebrecht v. same. 1814—Columbus Circle Arcade Co v. same. 1815—59th St and Madison Av Co v. same. 1816—E M Gattle Co v. same. 1817—Same v. same. 1818—Same v. same. 1819—Same v. same. 1823—Herzog v. same. 2072—Reis v. same. 2073—Hudson Realty Co v. same. 2074—Hammerslough v. same. 2075—Brookfield Holding Co v. same. 2076—Same v. same. State franchise cases. 820—Westchester Lighting Co v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 821—Same v. same. 830—Amsterdam Gas Co v. same. 831—Same v. same. 832—Standard Gaslight Co v. same. 833—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 836—Northern Union Gas Co v. same. 837—Same v. same. 841—Standard Gaslight Co v. same. 843—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consolidated Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 848—Empire City Subway Co v. same. 856—N Y Tel Co v. same. 822—Holden v. River R R v. same. 823—Same v. same. 824—Same v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 849—Same v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2436—White v. Shonts. 2059—Lipman v. Lipman. 2054—Weiss v. P Bernstein Sick Benevo Society. 2032—Moffitt v. McWilliams. 2400—Brandt v. Moore. 2835—Druck v. Druck. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantin. 2248—Meier v. Stegmeier. 1243—McDonald v. McDonald. 2767—Eschwege v. Fish. 2742—Yglesias v. O'Connor. 2139—Drovers Deposit Nat Bank v. Newgass. 2822—Matter of Cardos. 2805—Illuminating Adv Co v. Illuminating Eng Pub Co. 2818—Becker v. N Y Realty Owners. 3212—Havenor v. Havenor. 1035—White v. Jacobs. 3132—People ex rel Rowell v. Creelman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. 5101—Hodges v. L I R R. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 2308—Baldon v. City of N Y. 853—S Golding v. Interborough R T. 84½—E Golding v. Interborough R T. 5398—Evans v. White. 2251—Kalan v. Gothelf. 2332—Ferrari v. N Y C & H R R R. 1090—Silberman v. Campbell. 177½—Schwartz v. H Koehler & Co. 806—Gibbons v. Kalmus. 4855—Schochet v. Harris. 1767—O'Neill v. City of N Y. 2171—Lehman v. Joline. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 1790—Sullivan v. Joline. 2189—Owens v. N Y Transp Co. 1578—Lay v. Cartazzo. 2185—Kopp v. Knoche. 2239—O'Shea v. City of N Y. 2240—O'Shea v. City of N Y. 2243—McCauley v. Angus. 2247—M Walsh v. J L Reiner Co. 2277—Banan v. Fineberg. 906—Leonard v. Quayle Co. 2196—Schwartz v. N Y. 2197—Schwartz v. N Y. 2198—Edison Co. 4822—Baumann v. Wells Bros. 4964—Baumann v. City of N Y. 4720—Johnson v. Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. 2191—Newwitter v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J. 1149—Thompson v. Elsasser. 4888—Taylor v. Rock Plaster Mfg Co. 5049—McCarthy v. Macy. 71½—Thisty v. Doyle. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Structural & Steel Co. 2211—Burke v. Alhambra Co. 2212—Greenberg v. Joline. 1713—J. McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1715—P McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weeks Stereotyping Co. 456—Lilienthal V. Wm J Taylor Co. 563—Collegiate Baptist Church v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 1810—Lintig v. Jenkins. 2208—Brown v. Monaghan. 2131—Deprez v. City of N Y. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Etlinger v. Leavitt. 509—Kominker v. Bevins. 1139—Newman v. Moffitt. 1611—Orshansky v. Thias Beyer Co. 1949—Dozzizi v. Gil Kirsten Co. 1576—Rosenstock v. Rex Baking Co. 20—Sullivan v. Alton. 2074—Barshak v. N Y Frame & Picture Co. 1397—McCabe v. Amorosi. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau E R R. 5397—Thos Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 1811—Sanford v. N Y C & H R R R. 2013—Schumer v. C I, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Ford, J. 2075—Spitzer v. Healy. 2254—Campbell v. T Starrett Co. 2267—Haakenson v. Covering Supply Co. 2273—Anderson v. Baumann. 2276—Levine v. Potter. 2280—Same v. same. 2068—Ward v. Joline. 2073—Freund v. Joline. Cont'd. 2070—Byrnes v. Moline. 2071—Lewin v. Blackmar. 2081—Raute v. Joline. 4797—Knoch v. Integrity Realty Co. 2067—Ziegler v. Mason & Hanger Co. 2082—Isaacs v. Heidelberg. 2085—Donnelly v. H C & A I Percy Const Co. 2252—Block v. Jarmulowsky. 2253—Boys v. Gilmer & Martin (if terms). 2129—Firepond Co. 2264—Miller v. Tunkle. 2271—Masterson v. Commercial Advertiser Co. 2279—Lingli v. Wasserman. 2077—Fischer v. Christian. 2435—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. 2445—Thomas v. Weiner. 2468—Marino, v. Park. 2471—Pfaehler v. Rhett. 2476—Sebring v. Voorhees. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2520—Jessen v. J L Kesner Co. 2551—Auriemmo v. Anfrone Mfg Co. 2566—Larsen v. Bonsal. 2585—Stankino v. Rapp. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 2044—Johnson v. N Y Con Co (Penn Term.) 2053—Russell v. Joline. 2061—23d Ward Bank of N Y. 2054—Cameron v. Ritschel. 2295—Martincsak v. Rutherford. 2296—Rogers v. Joline. 2298—Gullman v. Linch. 2361—Schaeffer v. Miller. 1926—Huth v. Bergen Realty & Const Co. 963—Price v. Imperial Amusement Co. 1006—Koram v. Maloof. 3412—Levy v. J L Mott Iron Works. 4875—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1877—Weinberg v. same. 102—Simon v. same. 1816—Horth v. McNulty. 1817—McCann v. L I R R. 1819—Waite v. same. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 1802—Moore v. Jacobs. 1854—Lyon & Healy v. Musical Courier Co. 2043—Durkin Foundation Co. 2048—Jahn v. Happel. 1849—Fraser v. McNulty. 1504—Sinner v. J Block, Inc. 1952—Goldman v. Moos. 1416—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 2039—Bamberg v. Edward Corning Co. 2049—M Shultes v. Int R T Co. 2061—J Schultes v. same. 2053—McCotter v. Becar. 2059—Kornbluth v. Isaacs. 2064—T Destefano v. N Y Taxicab Co. 2065—N Destefano v. same. 2066—Rooney v. Kelly. 1815—Miller v. Int R T Co. 2288—McCabe v. same. 2284—Kanichicka v. Kikuchi. 2285—Same v. same. 2289—Dugro v. Beinhauer. 2297—Frankenstein v. Goldberg. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Guy, J. 271—Bell v. Sun Print. & Pub. Co. 264 1-2—Bell v. Press Pub. Co. 787—Kowes v. Catoir. 1954—Schuneman v. Chernoff. 5073—Galvin v. Hall. 322—Wortzmann v. Cohen. 1941—Schurer v. Roth Const. Co. 1074—Andoux v. N Y Transportation Co. 1955—M Spatz v. O'Brien. 1956—Spatz v O'Brien. 1033—Baker v. W J Taylor Co. 1317—Kolansky v. Sloan. 534—Winkler v. Penn Tunnel & Term. 1526—Scabott v. Wattenburg. 1557—Surak v. Bridgeport Brass Co. 1422—Hight v. Interborough R T Co. 184—Hoops v. Gortchius. 1951—Slominsky v. Third Ave Const Co. 1823—Monteleone v. Di Goggio. 1390—Battistone v Di Goggio. 1395—Catalano v. Di Goggio. 1577—Pearce v. Nilson. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty. 1400—G Licari v. Silver. 1401—S Licari v. Silver. 104—City Times Bldg Co v. City of N Y. 2160—Kanichika v. Amaker. 1730—Palmer v. Kolb. 694—Crittenden v. Consol Gas Co. 1032—Buckenhoff v. Moultrie. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Whitaker, J. 2125—Scanlon v. Whitridge. 2146—Nikolat v. L H Mace & Co. 2148—Tassini v. Viane. 216 2— McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 2127—Steffe v. Heinze. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 2144—Skubova v. Wacus. 2142—Carparo v. Myers. 2312—Rosenstein v. Martin. 2316—Pokorny v. Fink Bread Co. 2318—McVicker v. Joline. 2324 — Minott v. N. Y. Times Co. 2328 — Ritchey v. Feinberg. 2331 — Herman v. Mason & Seaman Transp Co. 2336—Pugh v. Joline. 2362—Beecher v. Martin. 2167—Lohmann v. Lange. 2327—Twomey v. Ward Bread Co. 1838—Hart v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 1831—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1832—Strauss v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1833—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1548—Dell v. Bonta. 2137—Silverstein v. Henry. 2153—O'Leary v. Oppenheim. 2325—Chappell v. Baston. 5103—Hazzard v. Lehane. 725—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 50 1-2—Lazarowitz v. Brklyn Heights R R. 255—Giese v. City of N Y, &c. 2090—Galway v. C Robitzek & Bros. 2188—Bloch v. Solomon. 1865—H Goldberg v. Weiderman. 1866—B Goldberg v. same. 204—Simmonds v. Simmonds. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Blatzek, J. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty & Imp. Co. 2003—Lindenblatt v. Bklyn Heights R R. 2000—Kerwin v. City of N Y. 2219—Celentano v. Colpe. 2216—Biegel v. Fuyat. 2340—Field v. Joline. 2225—Giorgio v. Canavan Bros Co. 258—Holman v. Gillen. 849—Bianleu v. Press Pub Co. 1847—Kessler v. Irving Fischel Const Co. 1691—Newark v. Harris. 1098—Dolan v. Melrose Const Co. 417—Salomon v. W. J. Farrell Co. 1471—Schmidt v. Harris. 2221—Emmons v. Joline. 2222—Meyers v. Johnson. 2226—Foley v. Whitridge. 2229—Cordiano v. Harris. 2330—N. Miale v. Harris. 2331—B. Miale v. Harris. 2332—Midola v. Harris. 2004—Goldner v. City of N Y. 2239—Phillips v. Rectors. 2341—D Leahy v. George Morrison Co. 2342—Same v. Same. 2351—Riddell v. Lion Brewery of N Y. 2356—Luke v. Grossman Bros. 2360—Goldwasser v. Jewish Press Pub. Co. 2364—Nelson v. E E Smith Cont Co. 2334—Tierney v. Linch. 2007—G. L. Skidmore v. Becker. 2008—J. T. Skidmore v. Becker. 2345—A Duffy v. Joline. 2345—M Duffy v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Lavegan, J. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 1653—Keepers v. M Hartly Co. 1641—Miller v. Ferrare. 787—Bissell v. Myton. 482—F Kirkpatrick & Co v. Lyman. 1274—Houghton v. West Side Storage Co. 1307—Nash v. Parliman. 515—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co of N Y. 516—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co of N Y. 702—Biddle Purchasing Co v. Anchor Bolt & Nut Co. 1090—Stein v. Sobel. 1529—Greenbaum v. Baumann. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1718—L Schepp & Co v. Huggins. 1292—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 1388—Gay v. McCarthy. 1719—Zulu v. Shubert-Anderson Co. 1725—McLoughlin v. Prudential Ins Co. 1728—Randrup v. Denslow. 1731—Singer v. Simplex Automobile Co. 1732—Roylan v. Hudson Manhattan R R. 1737—Levine v. Frederick. 1742—Peoples Surety Co of N Y v. Mack Paving & Const Co. 1746—Strauss v. John Wanamaker, N Y. 1747—Duryee v. North Am Fruit Exch. 1750—Saynor v. Payne. 1753—Hausman v. Small. 1759—Poe v. Fennel. 1760—Wise v. Raub. 1772—Mas Commercial Co v. Am Bonding Co of Baltimore. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. Inquest. 1084—Wyckoff v. Flint. 2500—Farley v. Monsses. 1544—Hager v. Reilly. 1664—Epstein v. Dimon. 1201—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 2092—Larson v. Globe Indemnity Co. 1415—Alexander v. Ireland. 2839—Thacher v. N Y West & Boston Ry. 1134—Douras v. Wagner. 1577—Yuette v. Schock. 351—Rogers v. Adler. 1551—Broadhead v. McIntyre. 478½—Maxwell v. City of N Y. 1296—Low v. Hebbard. 1193—Hofferberth v. Smith & Uhlig Co. 1341—Stannard v. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. 1542—Butler v. City of N Y. 676—Russell v. Grauer. 1682—Hanover Cont Co v. City of N Y. 813—Daly v. same. 356—Culver v. McCarthy. 69—Swift v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 1552—H E Walter & Co v. Hornung. 132¼—Kelly v. F L Smith Co. 466—Herrman v. Leland. 2836—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 1665—Russo v. Brinn. 765—Simons v. Winters. 766—Taylor v. same. 131—Russell v. Edmond. 1028—Wheeler v. Heindl. 559—Huncik v. Missionary Soc. of the Most Holy Redeemer, &c. 1419—Van Rensselaer v. Dorseys. 1678—Kalle v. Morton. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. 1320—Small v. Knowles. 1352—Same v. Santo Sales Co of N Y. 1312—Latham v. Carney. 957—Graham v. Sheridan. 1775—Emerson v. Magor Car Co. 1776—Abe Brill Co v. Great Eastern Casualty Co. 1780—McCotter v. Ely. 1782—Geist v. Walsh. 1783—Prudential Traders Co v. Lawson. 1786—Wohl v. Flin. 1788—Press Pub Co v. J L Kesner & Co. 1790—Scott v. Smith. 1793—Hasbrouck v. Gallagher. 1794—Risque v. Delamater. 1796—Palmer v. Orcutt. 1804—Daly v. River Spinning Co. 1805—Lienst Farms Co v. St. John. 1806—Sumner v. Wing. 1808—Aetna Life Ins Co v. C W Weddle Co, Inc. 1813—Wanninger v. Riseley. 1814—Babich v. Messing. 1816—Wolfson v. Am Druggist Syndicate. 1818—Eastern Const Co v. City of N Y. 1820—East Side Metal Spinning Co v. Knickerbocker Brass Goods Co. 1823—Pixel v. Lombardi. 1832—Borchandt v. London Guarantee & Accident Co. Lim. 1837—Di Genova v. Dolan. 1839—Rieser v. Hayes. 1840—Carey v. Carey. 1841—Hanover Nat Bank v. Layng, Jr. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. 1576—Eiseman v. Hazzard. 1330—Comerford v. Moffatt. 1590—Tanzer v. Bankers Land & Mort Corporation. 1693—Langdon v. Flannery. 1572-3—Anderson v. Brady. 120½—Societe Anonyme des Glaces Nationale Belges v. Kahn. 1020—Northern Lumber Co v. Rodgers. 1436—Kraus Baum Co v. Leichenstein. 1574—Nelson v. A H Woods Production Co. 1588—Estate of Bradish Johnson v. Bonwit. 1096—Sire v. Shubert. 596—Northern Bank v. Kelsey. 707—Carl H Schultz, Inc., v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 1705—Rosenfeld v. Peck. 1450—N Y Metal Selling Co v. Earl. 3046—Muldoon v. Harris. 1587—Jacobs v. Sklover. 604—Gordon v. Shubert. 607—O'Connor v. Clark. 2129—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub. Co. 1688—Patterson v. Oliver. 600—Hand v. Mallory S S Co. 1863—Blau v. City of N Y. 1867—Hines v. European-Amer Financial Dev Co, Inc. 1868—Quinn v. Peck. 1871—Northern Bank of N Y v. Muller. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. 368½—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 574—John W Merriman & Co v. Rafalsky. 1482—Hoffman v. Murray. 1700—Eckert v. Page. 1103—Julius Blen Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 966—Title Guaranty & Surety Co v. McNally. 2650—Pettit v. Pettit. 1311—Pardo v. Guardian Trust Co of N Y. 1325—McColm v. Jackson. 1694—Torbert v. Warsaw Button Co. 1697—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Keasbey & Mattison Co. 1698—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Asbestos Shingle Slate &c, Co. 666—Clark v. Met Life Ins Co. 960—Stewart v. Shubert. 1597—Meyers v. City of N Y. 1696—Dunn v. Union Bank of Brklyn. 621—Crystal Ice Co v. Ice Co. 686—Crystal v. Herzig. 363½—Fritsch v. Segal. 983—Kerr v. Falkenberg. 1842—West Side Bank v. Hoegerl. 1843—San Remo Copper Mining Co v. Moneuse. 1844—Wakeman v. Honduras Rubber Co. 1850—M I Strunsky & Co. v. Crame. 1855—Victor Freund & Son, Inc. v. Hughes. 1856—Rafter v. Fiske. 1857—Union Exchange Nat Bank of N Y v. Kinsella. 1859—Fishman v. Levy. 1860—Consolidated Gas Co of N Y v. McDonald. 1861—Wahle Phillips Co v. Ber

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—On Sunday low pressure in the Southwest caused general rains throughout the Gulf States and snows in the Middle Mississippi Valley, south plains States and the South Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures have risen throughout the great central valleys and the Lake region and have fallen over the west plateau and Texas. Decidedly colder weather has appeared over the [illegible] Canadian province. The Southwest storm will advance East and be attended by rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, snow in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and snow or rain in Tennessee and the Middle Atlantic.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate southwest backing to southeast. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, becoming east and increasing; South Atlantic Coast, brisk east and southeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk variable winds, overcast weather and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Monday; Tuesday, snow followed by clearing and colder; moderate to brisk south to east winds.

South New England, increasing cloudiness followed by snow Monday; Tuesday snow and colder; moderate to brisk south, changing to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder; brisk south to east winds.

New Jersey—Snow or rain Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder; brisk east and southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday snow flurries and colder; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	29	18	4 P. M.	33	25
6 A. M.	27	16	6 P. M.	30	25
9 A. M.	25	17	9 P. M.	25	26
12 M.	30	21	11 P. M.	25	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 22; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 17; at 8 P. M. it was 26. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 3:20 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.53 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.47 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—133 W. 27th St.; E. D. Winters,	Trifling
1:34—134 Av. C.; Jacob Stecker	$200
2:00—242 E. 48th St.; L. Ananto	$200
4:00—318 W. 55th St.; Mrs. Laird	$225
4:20—2,864 8th Av.; Mrs. Goldstein	$2,000
5:30—Broadway, 7 Duane St.; Interborough	Trifling
P. M.	
2:35—240 E. 12th St.; St. Mark's Hospital	$500
2:20—22 E. 67th St.; Duff & Conger	Trifling
3:20—255 2d Av.; Hyman Warsosky	Trifling
2:50—67 W. 104th St.; Eliz. Fuller	Trifling
3:35—96th St. and North River; N. Y. Contracting Co.	Trifling
3:50—806 E. 165th St.; unknown	$100
4:50—124 Ridge St.; M. Posner	Trifling
5:00—625 E. 9th St.; Albert Olsen	Trifling
5:45—Aqueduct Av. and 175th St.; unknown	Trifling
5:55—77 W. 95th St.; Mrs. C. Bozka	Trifling
6:35—57 Downing St.; Berger Trucking Co.	Trifling
6:40—253 E. Tremont Av.; unknown	Trifling
6:40—209 W. 38th St.; Stedman & Vurkin	Trifling
6:05—118-122 W. 56th St.; Victor Garage Co	$50,000
7:30—15-17 E. 110th St.; Frank Boekrion	Trifling
8:03—141-143 E. Houston St.; the Houston Hippodrome	Trifling
8:10—1,507 Wilkins Av.; Anna Goldberg	Trifling
8:15—209 Elizabeth St.; J. Schwartz	Trifling
8:40—117 E. 110th St.; Abe Fuchinsky	Trifling
9:20—249½ Grand St.; Abraham Kulok	$800
10:30—74th St. and East River; unknown	Trifling
12:00—6 Bowery; William Ollef	$10

Lost

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A26706 for 7 shares in the name of "Ella T. Woolley"; notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Arthur G. Woolley and Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Administrators of Estate of Ella T. Woolley, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Long diamond harpin at Pabst's Coliseum, 110th St. and 5th Av., or in taxi to or at Louis Martin's, Broadway, near 42d St.; very liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Fol-Harris, 218 West 100th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, floral design, 3 diamonds, Saturday afternoon in Plaza Hotel or between 34th St. and hotel; liberal reward. G. J., 44 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's mink muff, Saturday evening, between 125th St. and Morris Heights; reward. Hoepfner, 220 West 178th St.

LOST—Brown bag; Madison Av., 72d St., Lexington Av., 66th St.; reward; return to 27 East 72d St. Fletcher.

LOST—Large checkbook on Clarke Bankers; payment stopped; reward. Drake, Tribune Building.

LOST.—Golden monogram fob on black silk ribbon; please return. 71 5th Av., lace house.

IF FINDER will return gold vanity case lost in Louis Martin's Saturday night to Georgia Griffin, 39 West 59th St., will receive little reward; no question asked.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

OWNER of controlling interest in old established company manufacturing and installing most perfect steel window strip on the market (having other extensive interests and being unable to devote sufficient time to this business) will dispose of his interest to quick purchaser on attractive terms. Cleary, Dilworth, Wurts & Fay, Attorneys, 309 Broadway.

LARGE INCOME—ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Domestic corporation, having purchased, after exhaustive test, all formulas and patents, will now place upon the market a FIBRE PULP far superior and stronger than pulp now made. This new FIBRE PULP can be produced quicker and 50 per cent. less than under present methods. Demand exceeds capacity of mill. Must install additional machinery to increase output. In order to purchase necessary machinery company have authorized bond issue of 20-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds. Particulars address Box F 272 Times Downtown.

Young man looking for future and willing to hustle can secure position with large incorporated, secret process manufacturing company; must have $1,000 cash security; wages, $20 weekly and commission. Apply in person or by letter between 10 and 4 P. M. to Mr. Duncan, 1,876 Broadway, third floor front.

Wanted—Stock-selling manager. Industrial enterprise, paying dividends for few years, is selling additional stock to enlarge business; has opening for man having managerial experience selling industrial stocks; write experience, age, salary expected. K 8 Times.

RENTED FURNISHED APTS. FOR SALE. LADY GOING ABROAD TO LIVE MUST SELL FIVE BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SUBJECT TO LEASES; FINE PERCENTAGE PROFIT; ALL RENTED. APT. 92, 609 WEST 114TH ST.

Old-established house desires the selling agency for some good line of standard goods; have ability and capital to push sales; must give particulars. R 276 Times Downtown.

Fine opportunity investor with services, $10,000 to $15,000; investigate, meet principals. H 114 Times.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in the New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets. Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

Multigraph letters; largest capacity in city; delivered when promised and quality satisfactory; you guaranteed; prices reasonable; filling in names, addressing, mailing, samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

SIG. G. HECHT, ONE OF THE PARTNERS of HECHT STERN & CO., who dissolved Jan. 1, is now located at 200 5th Av., Fifth Avenue Building, under the name of SIG. G. HECHT CO., importers and makers of jewelry.

Bond letterheads cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Pianos and Organs

PLAYER PIANO, standard make, 88 note; music bench; sell at sacrifice; 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print"

The New York Times endeavors to protect its readers from unscrupulous advertisers. It rejects a large volume of doubtful advertisements and welcomes suggestions from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate, 14 counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	20c
Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	25c
Employment Bureaus	25c
Real Estate	25c
Horses and Carriages	25c
Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	30c
Business Opportunities	30c
Lost, Found, Rewards	30c
Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Front room, sunny, steam heat; excellent table; reference; phone.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Two houses in one; unexcelled table, service, and residentially; central; handsome suite of two very large rooms; reasonable; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Parlor and other rooms; exceptional location; all conveniences; reasonable.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Desirable, sunny room, adjoining bath; board optional; select location; reasonable.

83D, 151 EAST.—Exceptional home, for two; large rear room; private house; Catholics preferred.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished, well-heated, medium-size room; excellent table; gentlemen only.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Opportunity secure airy rooms; steam, hot water supply; substantial board.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized and small rooms; excellent cooking; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large room, suitable one, two; small front room; excellent table; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, hot, cold running water; studio room; 'phone.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartment, private bath; $5 up. Columbus 806.

72D, 322 WEST.—Homelike, medium, large room; also suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 322 WEST.—Homelike, medium, large room; also suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; parties going South; high-class accommodations.

76TH ST., 237 and 239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large front room; running water.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table.

78TH ST, 121 WEST.—Extremely desirable heated rooms; conveniences; baths; very reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Rohbeck—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room; private house; excellent table; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

144 WEST 80TH. (COSTA HOUSE.)
Rooms, private bath; all conveniences; French cuisine.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room; strictly high-class table board; satisfactory references necessary.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Small rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for two, three gentlemen appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family; conveniences; elevated, Subway; private house.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, conveniently located; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; home comforts; parlor dining; telephone; Summer rates.

105TH, 76 WEST—Comfortable rooms; exceptional table; guests seldom leave except to leave city.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single and double rooms; every convenience; table guests; home cooking; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Very large room, bath, overlooking Columbia grounds; excellent board; table guests.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, near "L" station.—Large and hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

155TH St., 880-888 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; moderate.

A. A. A.—In exceptionally handsome home of refinement, with every modern comfort, (Convent Av., near 144th St.,) beautiful, sunny room; three windows, dressing room, bath; one single room; excellent Southern table; electricity; a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Phone 7605 Audubon.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIRONMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR, IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS.

IF looking for a clean room and good board, call at 31 West 16th St.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

TWO connecting rooms; all conveniences; good home cooking. Mrs. Barley, 2,730 B'way.

WEST END AV., 762.—Pleasant room and board with private family; table board also.

WOODBURY, Private Hotel, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds; furnished and unfurnished suites. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, river view; most accessible locality in New York City; Subway, 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

Long Island.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Lady having charming house in good neighborhood, would rent large, comfortable room; excellent meals; references required. H 86 Times.

Furnished Rooms

30TH ST., 39 EAST.—Large, newly furnished; porcelain bath, hot water; 'phone.

31ST ST., 26 East.—Small rooms; running water; must be seen to be appreciated.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny, square room, single room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 64 EAST.—Large, light, attractive room, with bath adjoining; electricity; parquet floors; select.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Nicely furnished rooms; steam heated; electric lights; telephone; $3 upwards.

LEXINGTON AV., 655.—Large, attractive room, four windows; no other roomers; references; private house.

MADISON AV., 175, near 33d St.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen; $8 per week; bath.

West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; well heated; running water; single room.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large, sunny, front room, with private bath; modern conveniences; telephone.

39TH ST., 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; electricity.

42D, 322 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; bath; men; respectable; telephone; $2 upward. Hughes.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; running water; all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; excellent location.

58TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; running water; private family; one flight. Sinclair.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Large and small single, desirable rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electric lights.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity, gas, telephone, steam heat; reasonable rates.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite; separate small room; every convenience; board optional; best location.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4034—Columbus.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, steam heat; small rooms, every convenience; telephone.

71ST, 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms, or en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D, 147 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, southern exposure; small room; running water

72D ST., 306 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; phone; gentlemen.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, near bath; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; three windows; steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator; refined surroundings; references; $10 Kelley.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; private family; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

80TH, 110 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating quiet, refined home; references. 7734 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; running water; near Subway and "L"; references.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Pleasant front room; private house; hot and cold water; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; well heated; telephone. Reference.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or business couples; refinements; telephone; references.

81ST, 159 WEST.—Desirable large room, next to bath; small room; private family.

82D, 6 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom; also medium rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room, one flight; electric light, telephone; references.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; second floor; southern exposure; quite homelike; telephone.

84TH, 145 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; one or two in room. Rogers.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; centrally located. Schuyler 8725.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Subway Telephone 7297 Riverside.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms; baths.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; also room, running water; Subway. Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright, double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," phone.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Entire floor, parlor, two rooms, bath, $11 weekly; other rooms; telephone; Subway, "L."

95TH, 310 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room in first-class apartment; all conveniences. Johnson.

97TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor floor with bath; telephone; large room for two; near Subway.

143 WEST 97TH ST.
LARGE FRONT ROOM.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; breakfast; elevator apartment. Grossman.

69TH ST., 145 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Furnished rooms in first-class apartment; gentlemen. Col.—6314. Manning.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentleman; private house; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 111-117 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, elevator apartment, near "L," Subway, $3. Manager.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience; private house; telephone; gentlemen; reference; $4.50.

106TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large and small; housekeeping. Apt. 8.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortable room, one or two gentlemen; refined home; references. Apartment 11.

113TH, 541 W.—Attractive room, private entrance; or one smaller; gentleman; reasonable; Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One or two rooms, with or without use of kitchen; near "L," Subway; references.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—One minute Subway; large room; lavatory; gentlemen; board; reference. Wells.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Large, sunny room; immaculate; private; permanent party considered. Apartment 101. Panny.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $8.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable side room; large closet; opposite Columbia University; telephone; elevator. Muller.

120TH ST., (188 St. Nicholas Av.)—Refined American family of two will rent large, newly furnished room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; breakfast if desired. Young.

121ST ST., 223 WEST.—Pleasant room; kitchen privilege; good home for lady employed; reasonable. Carroll.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Bright room, overlooking Park; elevator; reasonable; private family. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Columbia instructor; large room, $4.50; clean, warm; elevator; telephone; electricity. Dashiell.

120TH, (2,201 7th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50 up.

127TH ST., 611 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for business men, women; comfort, privacy; meals optional. Pierson.

129TH, 602 WEST, (137th Express.)—Attractive sunny room; elevator; congenial home; moderate. Apartment 19.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First class, warm, sunny rooms; running water; private house; subway; gentlemen.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

Free information regarding rooms and board; investigated; select. Leland's, 4 West 83d. (25th year.)

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 16.—Room for rent, private family, elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Miles.

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA CAMPUS.—Warm, cozy room in apartment; home privileges; gentleman; reasonable. H 125 Times.

WEST END AV., 818.—Large front room; suitable for one or two; all conveniences; private family.

WILL RENT lady or couple large sunny room, vicinity Grant's Tomb; references. H 145 Times.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 428.—Front room, heated, bath, also hall room, $1.50; private house; convenient to "L" station; 'phone.

41 ST. PAUL'S PLACE.
High-class large front room; every modern improvement. Phone 5793-J Flatbush.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

A REFINED Spanish-American gentleman wishes a clean, comfortable room and bath, with breakfast, in modern house or apartment, upper west side; give full particulars. Gentleman, K 9 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c., one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

REFINED ladies to take orders for entire new business proposition; large returns, also salaries to right parties. 1,358 Broadway, Room 2.

TO A LADY of refinement, strong personality, to whom the value of foreign travel appeals, a remunerative, dignified position is open. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

WE CAN USE a few more educated women to demonstrate our school help to mothers; exceptional opportunity for serious, settled women of personality, tact, and energy. Only wide-awake people seeking permanent position of independence and willing to spend a few days in study need apply; for experienced saleswomen who have executive ability and are willing to demonstrate it we have an attractive proposition; call in person Monday afternoon. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., Room 714.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Help Wanted, Male

BOY wanted in office; salary $5; raise. V 6 Times.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—One who is thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, electric and elevated cars; permanent position. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

INSURANCE MEN, if you cannot make $30 weekly see us; our men do, and we can prove it. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

MEDICAL BOOK SOLICITOR WANTED; references required. Rebman Co., 1,123 B'way.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be clean, refined, well-educated, good writer, and willing to work for advancement in a large company; experience unnecessary; give age, religion, and character references. Insurance, P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

REFINED men to take orders for entirely new business proposition, large returns; also salaries to right parties. 1,358 Broadway, Room 2.

SALESMAN selling Ural lamb or fur effect cloaks for Fall who can handle good side line easy sellers. Address V 4 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for office trade only; popular line of dresses. Spiegelman & Michelson, 121 Prince St.

SHORT-STORY WRITERS wanted for magazine work; stories along theatrical line preferred. Address Box 67, The Curtain Riser, 103 East 125th.

WANTED—By a large corporation, two first-class salesmen; applicants having had experience in the subscription book or insurance business preferred; we have one of the most attractive propositions that has been placed on the market for a long time; liberal commission to start with and a reasonable drawing account after the first week if services are satisfactory. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. 58 West 15th, first floor.

WANTED—Men with or without selling experience; represent standard, largest, oldest, strongest company selling monthly payment plan, sickness and accident insurance; salary and commission; big future. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED—Tinsmiths or coppersmiths to do tinsmithing and bench work; must be exceptionally good mechanics; steady employment and good wages. Apply Employment Department, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—A traveling man with experience in selling felt college banners. Z 291 Times.

HIGH-CLASS LAND SALES MANAGER WANTED.
WE WANT A SALES MANAGER FOR OUR ORCHARD PROPOSITION. OUR SELLING PLAN AND THE VALUES BEHIND IT ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE ORDINARY LAND INVESTMENT. WE WANT A SALES MANAGER WHO IS A PRODUCER HIMSELF AND WHO CAN HANDLE A SALES FORCE; A BIG MAN WHO HAS A RECORD FOR PRODUCING RESULTS. TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE, SUBSTANTIAL PROPOSITION TO OFFER. ADDRESS F 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19 years old, to act as messenger and office clerk between hours of 12:30 midnight and 8:30 A. M.; must be bright and have good written references. Address, stating salary expected, W 97 Times.

Instruction.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Such positions open to young men bring only small remuneration. A month or two of evening study will make you more proficient, with assured better pay.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS,
1,133 Broadway. Write for Essay on Efficiency.

Offers full courses in preparation for C. P. A. degree; or short parts of graded lessons to help a man up step by step.

BECOME A JEWELER: earn $30-$150 weekly; positions secured free when competent; diamond setting, engraving, making platinum-gold jewelry, &c., taught; individual instruction day, evening; call, watch 25-50 students, ages 16-50, producing wonderful work; reasonable terms; instruction 2-12 months. SCHICKERLING MFG. CO., 80 Maiden Lane. Jewelers' Art School.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Employment Bureau

Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—General; neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest references; colored; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency. Telephone 5049 Harlem.

Agents Wanted

YOUNG WOMEN
agents in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut for an easy selling sanitary toilet article; no competitors; exceptional opportunity for present and future results. Z 73 Times.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Boarding house, nicely furnished; fine location; rent $75; lease reasonable. 4 West 90th.

Situations Wanted Female

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, desires position as private secretary or office manager; highest references. X 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, double entry; competent office manager; won't work Saturdays. H 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; complete charge; typist; 7 years' experience; Christian; $15. R 302 Times Downtown.

COOK, plain washing, chambermaid, waitress; two settled English women, sisters, together; references; small adult family, country. Letters advertisers, 57 East 21st St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place excellent colored cook. Can be seen at Mrs. Marshall's, 128 East 60th St.

COURIER - COMPANION. — Cultured young American lady, prepossessing, interesting companion, after living four years abroad, wishes to act as courier-companion to lady through Europe; thoroughly responsible; speaks fluent German; references exchanged. Romaine, Apt. 15, 602 West 139th St.

DAY'S work, German woman, goes out by day, washing, ironing. Schneider, 242 East 112th.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable dressmaker wants work at home; will reconstruct old dresses into new; highest reference. Write or call Miss Louels, 563 West 173d.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker makes ladies', children's clothes; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408

DRESSMAKER; out by the day; $2.25; good reference. Mrs. McConnell, 149 West 21st St.

GOVERNESS or companion; experienced teacher, French, all English branches; no objection to going out of town or travel. Z 75 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to one lady or business couple. Write or call, Mrs. Hopkins, 305 Fulton St., Union Hill, N. J.

MASSAGE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, four years, would like position as secretary or in large mercantile house with good chances for advancement; a trial will demonstrate my ability; salary, $18; references. C. X., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, double entry bookkeeper; competent take charge office; seven years' practical experience; thorough business woman; unquestionable references; $18. S 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; beginner; neat, bright girl; American; one year in high school; full business course; no agency; $7. S 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Twenty-eight years; 10 years' experience; reliable and competent; excellent references. R 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced, accurate and ambitious; not particular as to hours; typewriting test 100 per cent; salary $10. Stenographer, 445 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; has executive ability; rapid, accurate; references from last employer; $15. R 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, given opportunity, feels confident in ability to give satisfaction. Experience, S 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; bright, energetic. B 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, neat, experienced; references; $10. K., 526 West 147th.

WASHING DESIRED.
Lady desires washing to be done at her home; fine work a specialty; sunny place for drying. Muller, 158 West 19th St.

WIDOW, 34, German-American, excellent housekeeper, refined and well educated, capable and trustworthy, desires position during the day; Al references. B. U., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG GIRL.—Hard work; private family; best references. O'Donnell, 2,188 Amsterdam Av., near 168th.

YOUNG woman, German-American, well educated, pleasing, mannered, capable and refined, desires position during the day; able to furnish securities and first class references. X. Y., 2,960 3d Av.

Situations Wanted Male

A BETTER OPPORTUNITY is sought for by a capable office worker and executive; accountant, correspondent; competent to take entire charge, act as assistant to manager, or secretary to busy man; absolutely trustworthy; good credentials; long experience; salary expectations reasonable. Ambitious, H 157 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; degrees; books opened, closed, audited, written up, systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; rates moderate, personal service. Accountant, Room 702, 132 Nassau St. 'Phone 2730 Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2250 Stuyvesant.

ATTENDANT.—Position as attendant by young man with party going to Europe; wages no object. T 170 Times.

BANK EMPLOYE desires change; guard or watchman preferred. H 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable accountant, energetic business man of wide experience, desires opening; A1 firm; moderate salary. W. B., 152 Times Downtown.

BOY seeks position where his ambition can be realized in advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER.—Cabinet upholsterer, colored; all kinds; work reasonable; capable; contract. Waterman, 44 West 131st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Spanish; 24; mechanic

DR. SILVERMAN HEADS DISTRICT B'NAI B'RITH

New York Rabbi Elected President at Opening Session of Grand Lodge Here.

VOTE TO EXTEND WORK

Borough President McAneny Welcomes Delegates at Dinner, Praising Their Social Service.

The annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, with 100 delegates from lodges of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, opened yesterday morning at the Hotel Majestic. The afternoon wasc given over to another business session, and the day was finished by a dinner at Delmonico's. The plans for today call for an all-day session at Temple Emanu-El, and the convention ball will be held this evening at Sherry's.

This international organization, of which the title means "Sons of the Covenant," recently celebrated its seventieth anniversary at Temple Beth-El. The members were addressed by President Taft, to whom the order presented a gold medal in recognition of his part in the abrogation of the Russian passport treaty.

The fact that Congress had passed the restrictive immigration bill on the literary test aroused no little discussion at the convention, and a resolution was proposed urging President Taft to hold a hearing at which the Order might be represented before affixing his signature to the bill.

The morning session was given over largely to the hearing of the report of the President, Charles M. Stern, and of a speech by Jacob Furth of St. Louis, Treasurer of the Order. Mr. Furth's talk was devoted to the future activityof B'nai B'rith, which, in the words of Mr. Stern, was created for the dispensing of charity. From the disbursement of small amounts of money for the relief of its distressed members or for burial purposes, itsa ctivities have expanded to the erection and maintenance of hospitals; homes for the aged, infirm, and orphans; libraries, schools, and other educational institutions.

Mr. Furth in his speech yesterday urged the even wider activity of B'nai B'rith in general social betterment work instead of so much concentration in Jewish charities. He argued that in America there was no great Jewish problem, and that, even more than it has done, the philanthropy and activity of the Order should expand on non-sectarian lines of child labor opposition and the like.

Nominations for offices were made during the morning, and then, after luncheon, which was held informally at the Majestic, the members reconvened for the purposes of election. It was a foregone conclusion that the Presidency of the lodge would go to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. There were no other nominations for this post. Herman Asher, a New York lawyer, was elected first Vice President, and Judge A. K. Cohen of Boston was elected second Vice President. R. E. Zunder of New York was re-elected Secretary, and the Treasurership went to Sol. Sulzberger. Late in the afternoon Dr. Silverman was installed as President, and for the text of his inaugural he went back to the old rabbinical teachings.

"The work is great," he said; "the time is short. Let us be up and doing."

In his report President Stern made this recommendation:

> It should not require any extended argument to convince you that an organization such as ours, created for the purpose of dispensing charity, should have at hand at all times a fund which can be used for immediate relief. I therefore recommend the creation of what should be called an Emergency Fund, and that the sum of $500 be appropriated by District No. 1 toward this Emergency Fund, and this amount, or such part thereof as is requested, shall be forwarded whenever in the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Order a reasonable plan for the use and control of the same has been worked out.
>
> This fund, which, as stated above, is for immediate relief, will be subject to the order of the Executive Committee, but nevertheless remains absolutely in the control of our District Grand Lodge, and while it is possible that it may never be necessary to use the same, nevertheless it is our duty in consonance with the spirit of our order to place such an amount within the call of the Executive Committee.

President Stern spoke of the seventieth anniversary and the presence of President Taft on that occasion.

"The interest manifested by the brethren of the Order in this event is unparalleled within our memory. It was an occasion never to be forgotten. President Taft's address, replete as it was with words of wisdom and kindly sentiments for this order, made an impression upon our hearts and minds that time itself will not efface. It was truly a wonderful evening in B'nai B'rith."

The wives of the delegates were present in large numbers yesterday. They were entertained by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society by an automobile trip to the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Yonkers.

McANENY GREETS DELEGATES.

Accepts Aims of the Society as a Good Civic Programme.

The delegates to the annual convention of District Grand Lodge of the Order B'nai B'rith were the guests of the New York lodges last evening at a dinner which taxed the capacity of the grand ballroom at Delmonico's. They were welcomed to the city by Borough President McAneny, who was one of the principal speakers of the evening.

Herman Asher, newly elected first Vice President of the district, presided over the dinner, and the newly elected President, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, was the first to speak. He referred to the Sons of the Revolution, so proud of their ancestry.

"But," he said, "as the common parlance has it, we can go them a great deal better, for we are the sons of a more ancient revolution, and our ancestry dates from Sinai. The American revolution was but a repetition of that ancient revolution which the children of Israel fought against Egypt and all the ancient tyranny. The Pilgrim fathers, the Constitution, the Stars and Strives, are only the modern exemplification of a tradition that has been handed down from Sinai. With such a thought as this we will kindle anew the B'nai B'rith."

Mr. McAneny was introduced as an example of the "highest type of public official."

He took as his text a part of the programme of the order, as set forth in the paragraph on the back of the menu card. The mission of B'nai B'rith was there presented as a work "of inculcating the purest principles of phinanthropy, honor, and patriotism; of supporting science and art, alleviating the wants of the poor and needy, visiting and attending the sick, coming to the rescue of victims of persecution." Mr. McAneny accepted this as a good programme for a good city, and prophesied that more and more in the years to come New York and other cities of great size would give attention to such social service as a municipal duty. Of the subway situation he made only this passing mention.

"There have been differences of opinion as to one-third of 1 per cent. in the margin of the underwriting exchanges, differences as to a few thousands that some think we might have gouged out of the companies by hammering a little longer, but we have hammered for two years, and I believe that we have it down to the lowest possible limit, and we are content to go ahead. The work is going right straight on notwithstanding the one-third of 1 per cent. here and there."

Other speakers were Jacob Furth, Treasurer of the order, who came on from St. Louis for the convention; Jacob H. Schiff, Charles M. Stern, the President of the district until the installation yesterday afternoon of Dr. Silverman; Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum, who spoke of the growth of the sense of internationalism, and Charles Hartman, the representative of this district in the National council of the order. Dr. Hill said:

"I find one prophecy of universal peace in a growing international consciousness. Internationalism is the talismanic word of this century. We must not face the future with the words, 'Each for himself,' nor with racial prejudice, but rather with this motto, 'Each for all and all for each.'"

Mr. Asher pointed out that in Dr. Silverman, the district had for the first time a man from the pulpit to preside over its affairs.

Gov. Sulzer, in sending his regrets to the Dinner Committee, sent also his good wishes and excused himself as one too busy.

"I am working eighteen hours out of the twenty-four trying to make good," he wrote in the letter read last evening.

DESPONDENT, DIE TOGETHER.

Mrs. Adams Was Going Blind and Her Husband Was Out of Work.

When she had rung repeatedly without getting an answer, the telephone operator at the Hotel Braddock, 126th Street and Eighth Avenue, replied to a woman who had called up at 3:3[illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon that she couldn't get James H. Adams, or his wife, who took Room 79 on the seventh floor of the hotel last Thursday.

"They must be out," suggested the operator. "They don't answer."

"But they told my mother distinctly that they would be in all day," persisted the other woman. "I am Miss Bessie Norcott. Mrs. Adams is my sister. I am sure she is at home."

But the operator tried again without success and then took Miss Norcott's number, promising to have Mrs. Adams telephone when she came in. On thinking over the matter, the operator recalled that she had not seen either Adams or his wife leave the hotel and she notified the proprietor, James Wrenn.

Mr. Wrenn went to Adams's room and knocked on the door. There was no response, and finally he opened the door with a pass key. On the bed, clasped in each other's arms, lay Adams and his wife. They were dead. Wrenn sent for Dr. Hugh Cox of 285 St. Nicholas Avenue, but the physician could only assure Wrenn that his first supposition had been correct. Husband and wife were dead, and apparently of cyanide of potassium poisoning, for the doctor found traces of the drug on the lips of each, and on the table were two small glasses which had contained the poison. It was recalled that the Adamses had sent down to the bar for two glasses of sherry soon before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Apparently they had done so simply to get the glasses. Beside these lay a pencilled note giving instructions on how to dilute cyanide of potassium with water.

When the hotel folk had done what they could by sending for a doctor, they called up Miss Norcott at her home, 266 West 121st Street, and as gently as possible broke the news to her and her mother of Mrs. Adams's death, and of the death of her husband. Mother and daughter were prostrated by the double suicide.

They said that Adams, then a clothing salesman in Newark, had met his wife, Mary B. Norcott, at a dance something more than a year ago, and a few months afterward the couple had been married. They went to live at 95 Halsey Street, Newark, and were very happy together.

Recently Mrs. Adams's eyes had troubled her, and sometimes her sight was so bad that her husband had to lead her about. Then Adams lost his place in the clothing firm, and the couple took rooms at the Braddock four days ago. It is supposed that Adams's misfortune, coupled with the illness of his wife, led them to commit suicide.

In Adams's pockets, when Coroner Holtzhauser searched the body, only one cent was found. Apparently that was all the money the couple had. There was an unpaid hotel bill, and he had a cheap watch and pin. There were two pawntickets for pieces of jewelry. A small bag containing a few articles of clothing for Mrs. Adams was all their baggage.

Mrs. Norcott had visited her daughter at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and had found her and her husband apparently cheerful, each certain, or pretending to be, that Adams would get a job soon, and that everything would be all right with them. Neither husband nor wife said that they were in financial straits. Adams was 39 and his wife 26 years old.

FINISH FIGHT FOR STRIKERS.

Two Thousand Steel Workers Enlist for Picket Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.—Disorder is feared for Rankin and Braddock to-morrow. Two thousand strikers in mass meeting this afternoon asserted they never would return to the United States Steel Corporation mills until they got what they demanded. All enlisted as pickets. They were in the streets to-night, doing missionary work soberly among men of the night shift in the Edgar Thomson plant. When the men appear at Carrie furnace at 6 o'clock in the morning they will find the pickets there to urge them to walk out. That was projected to-day by Frank L. Morrison, Secretary, and Thomas H. Flynn and J. W. Pierce, National organizers, of the American Federation of Labor.

A foreign boarding house, the property of Burgess J. Knox Milligan of Rankin, was destroyed by fire after dark, the members of sixteen families narrowly escaping injury. Charges that the fire resulted from the strike lacked confirmation.

The home of Charles Carr, Justice of the Peace of Rankin, was guarded late to-night, following the finding of a note on his doorstep saying his baby was to be killed.

The Steel Corporation announced it would start the wire mills in the morning, and would bring in strikebreakers if necessary to man them.

The strike already has cost a life. Thirty-two persons have been injured. Two of the greatest wire mills in the world have been suspended for a week at a time when they were months behind in their deliveries and booked a year ahead with orders.

Sheriff Bruff issued a proclamation that order must be maintained. Bruff is ready to telegraph for the State Constabulary, and says he will take that course immediately on any show of violence.

From Indianapolis to-day came a telegram sent by the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America. That organization pledged support to the strikers.

Mr. Morrison announced that fifty foreign-speaking organizers would arrive here to-morrow. Those men at once will begin to carry the doctrine of unionism into every mill in the Pittsburg district. Mr. Morrison to-night met the officers of the Iron City Trades Council and prepared a formal demand on Coroner Samuel C. Jamison that he conduct an investigation into the killing of Frank Kamanske, who was shot last Tuesday in a riot.

It is thought court action will be taken to-morrow by the Steel Corporation to stop the picketing. The independent steel manufacturers are showing nervousness. Mr. Morrison announced he intended to put his organizers among the thousands employed in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the biggest rival of the Steel Corporation. Agents of the Pressed Steel Car Company and other concerns were in Rankin and Braddock to-day, trying to get information concerning the organization plans of the Federation.

At the afternoon session the delegates heard a brief speech from Sheriff Harburger, who went up to the Majestic to address them.

T. H. Flynn, a National organizer of the Federation, said to-night the fight was to be carried to all mills of the Steel Corporation in the next week.

WINTER HOTEL BURNS, NEW YORKERS SUFFER

In Rush from Park-in-the-Pines, at Aiken, Many Valuables are Abandoned.

CONFLAGRATION IN SAVANNAH

$1,000,000 Lost on Water Front—Four Dead in Apartment House Fire in Sacramento.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 2.—Winter residents from New York and other cities were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving jewelry and other belongings behind, when the Park-in-the-Pines Hotel burned here to-day. Low water pressure troubled the firemen and only the wing containing the dining room was saved. The loss is estimated at upwards of $250,000.

The flames burned fiercly for two hours. With everything they had saved tied up in shawls or towels or in small bags, the guests sat in the woods, watching the conflagration, helpless to do anything. Most of them have been taken into the homes of the Aiken people and are being made comfortable. Others have gone to other hotels or left the city.

New York guests at the hotel were: Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. B. M. Andrews, Floyd W. Jeherson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bach, John A. Heydler, Mrs. W. Christian Bergh, and Master Henry Bergh, 3rd; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Bassford, Robert H. Allen, Earl Buenz, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carter, Miss Grace Patterson, George J. Paterson, Judge and Mrs. [illegible] C. Desar and Mrs. E. Goodsell.

The building was a three-story structure, containing 177 rooms. The fire originated in a storeroom in the basement directly at the foot of the elevator shaft, where some lumber had been placed preparatory to improvements. About 11 o'clock this morning smoke came through the floor in the lobby of the hotel. Col. A. R. Dick, manager of the hotel, ran downstairs, but was choked by the dense smoke. He sank to the floor and cried feebly for help. Some of the employes who had followed him took him out. Through a door, which they opened in the rescue, tongues of flame shot and darted up the elevator shaft. Ten minutes after the basement was a furnace and the flames were spreading swiftly on the upper floors.

As soon as the alarm was sounded through the hotel the guests poured out, leaving their personal effects behind. Mrs. John M. Nary of Trenton, N. J., who had been asleep in her room on the third floor, was aroused by her daughter. She ran out, leaving $2,000 worth of jewelry on her dressing table. G. J. Macksoud and his sister, who came here a few days ago from New York with $10,000 worth of rugs, laces, and fancy pieces, had these goods on display in one of the upstairs rooms. They barely escaped with their lives. Once outside, they offered sums ranging up to $4,000 to any one who would save their goods, but no man was hardy enough to undertake the task.

So rapid was the spread of the flames that when the office force had hurried the guests out and returned to the office they were met with an onrush of smoke and flame, and they were unable to save the contents of the open safe in Col. Dick's office, which contained more than $2,000 deposited by guests.

By 1 o'clock in the afternoon all that remained of the beautiful hotel aside from the one wing was a mass of debris and rows of bare brick chimneys.

The Park-in-the-Pines was owned by Mrs. McArthur of Detroit, Mich. It was built in 1903 at a cost of $160,000. About $75,000 more had been spent for furniture and improvements.

Residents of Aiken recalled that it was just fifteen years ago to-day that the Highland Park Hotel, a famous Winter resort in Aiken, was destroyed by fire under similar conditions.

$1,000,000 SAVANNAH FIRE.

Five Blocks of Water Front Property Burned—Wind Saves Big Docks.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Five blocks of waterfront property, including the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's wharves, the Planter Rice Mill, the warehouse of the American Steel and Wire Company, and a part of the Seaboard Air Line freight storehouses, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Some of the watchmen in the burned district may have lost their lives.

Following an explosion on the Baltimore wharf of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the blocks each way were enveloped in a sheet of flame. The shock awakened residents in the vicinity, but before they could get into the stret the fire covered an acre of ground and was spreading rapidly, the first explosion having been followed by two others.

Several ships had discharged cargoes on the docks Saturday. All of this freight was lost. The rice mill was a total loss. Many warehouses leased to shippers were burned.

It seemed certain at one time that the flames would spread to the extensive docks of the Ocean Steampship Company, but the wind blew the sparks in the opposite direction. This enabled the firemen to battle with the blaze and check the conflagration before it reached the Ogeechee Canal, the dividing line between the two properties. All Yamacraw was imperiled by the burning sparks.

The fire was not under control until daybreak. It was the worst conflagration here since the great Yamacraw fire of 1883, when more than 300 houses were burned. 1,200 persons were made homeless and eight lives were lost.

The fire was most spectacular. The high winds lifted great tongues of flame high in the air. Despite the great volume of water used, section after section of the brick warehouse crumbled under the heat. Firemen time after time had barely time to scramble to safety to adjoining roofs.

FATAL APARTMENT FIRE.

Four Persons Killed in Sacramento and Engineer Is Dying.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Fire which destroyed the St. Nicholas apartment house early this morning caused four deaths. Harold Protzman, an engineer, is dying, and ten persons are in hospitals, suffering from burns and broken bones. An explosion of fumes of oil escaping from a defective burner in the basement started the fire.

The dead are Miss Nora Lawrence, a clerk for the Wells Fargo Express Company; Albert Fehr, a Southern Pacific machinist; W. J. Dunn, local manager of a typewriter company; unidentified body, found in ruins.

Dunn and Protzman jumped from the windows, as did many others. Dunn was an artist of considerable repute. He had drawn a number of cover designs used by magazines and weeklies of National circulation. The property loss is about $70,000.

NEW JERSEY HOTEL BURNS.

Guests Flee from Pittstown House in Their Night Clothes.

PITTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 2.—A fire in a hotel here early this morning caused the guests to make hasty departures from the building, with nothing but their night clothing to protect them from the cold. They were barely able to get out of the building with their lives, and had no time to gather up any belongings. They were taken in by neighbors of the hotel. The hotel was entirely destroyed, and it is said the loss will be over $10,000.

The hotel was owned by James H. Cusick of Flemington, and was run by L. B. Burnham of this place. It was about 3 o'clock this morning when it was discovered that the entire lower part of the building was in flames. Burnham summoned the Fire Department, but by the time the volunteers reached the hotel the building was beyond saving.

An investigation is being made to ascertain the cause of the fire.

FIRE IN NURSES' DORMITORY.

St. Mark's Hospital Patients Kept in Ignorance of $500 Blaze.

Nurses discovered a fire in a closet in the basement of the nurses' dormitory adjoining St. Mark's Hospital at 240 East Twelfth Street shortly before noon yesterday and called Franz Northner, head porter. He tried to put out the fire, but the flames drove him back, and Mrs. Elise Wickert, Superintendent of the hospital, sent in a special fire alarm.

The blaze was put out with about $500 damage. It is supposed to have been started by an overheated furnace. None of the seventy patients in the hospital even knew that there was a fire.

WHITMAN TO TRAIL GRAFTER.

Seeks Police Lieutenant Who Got $50,000 from Faro Gang.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—District Attorney Whitman of New York said over the telephone from Buffalo to this city today he would act immediately to learn the name of the former police Lieutenant who gained $50,000 as an accomplice of William J. Kelliher and Martin Walsh in the big faro swindle that made a thief of George W. Coleman, bookkeeper of the National City Bank of Cambridge. Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the Aldermanic Graft Investigating Committee of New York, telephoned from that city that he would confer with Mr. Whitman as soon as the District Attorney returned from Buffalo.

"The story rings true," Mr. Buckner commented. "Kelliher could not have invented it."

"I will go the limit to obtain any evidence of police grafting that Kelliher may possess," said Mr. Whitman by telephone. "In all probability one of my assistants will go to Boston and interview Kelliher. Should I deem such action necessary I will request Gov. Foss to permit Kelliher to come to New York and testify."

"Big Bill" Keliher, confidence man, said the police Lieutenant received $200 a night to frighten away men fleeced by the conspirators. He told that the bluecoat, whom he described fairly closely, finished by getting $25,000 with which to start in trade. Kelliher made a business of defrauding men who believed themselves to be his partners in a "fixed" faro game in New York. In the end, he said, his real partners "double crossed" him. He is eager to help ex-Gov. John L. Bates, receiver for the bank, to recover some of the stolen funds of the defunct institution. Coleman looted the bank and lost the money to the Kelliher-Walsh gang. He is serving a prison term.

It is reported, but not confirmed by Mr. Bates, that he had hoped to obtain for the bank's depositors $100,000 that was in the possession of certain persons when Keliher and Coleman were sent to cells. Whether his plan was frustrated by the publicity given to Keliher's confession the receiver would not say.

Another statement by Keliher was made public to-day. It was made to Samuel K. Hamilton, who was master in a suit begun last Spring by Mr. Bates to reach funds held by a bonding company which were alleged to be a part of the stolen money.

Mr. Hamilton said to-night Keliher told him certain things under oath, but he would not confirm the reported version. That consisted largely of a story Keliher said Coleman told him. It had to do with how Coleman was able, when working as a bookkeeper at $12 a week, to steal $285,000 from a bank that was capitalized at $100,000. Keliher's purpose appeared to be to show that much of the money he was accused of taking from Coleman in gambling games never passed through his hands.

The confidence man related that a large part of the stolen money was placed in a safe deposit box in Erie, Penn. Keliher is said to have told Mr. Bates the place of that box, and it is said the receiver is attempting to get its contents for the depositors.

VICE RAIDS IN INWOOD.

Justice Raisig Heads Sguad and Takes Eighteen Prisoners.

From late Saturday night until well into yesterday morning Justice Louis M. Raisig of Lawrence, L. I., led a squad of raiders through Inwood, which is just outside of Far Rockaway. Several days ago the Justice had received a letter from Gov. Sulzer advising him that the Governor had received complaints of vice conditions in Inwood and wanted them corrected.

Justice Raisig with ex-Sheriff Joseph Foster of Nassau County, Capt. Michael Ryan of the Lawrence police, Policemen Johnson, Abrams, Kenyon, and Reilly, and Constable S. L. Johnson of Hempstead got into taxicabs and drove into Inwood from Far Rockaway about midnight Saturday.

They raided Joseph Sarrow's hotel in Wolcott Avenue and arrested the proprietor and four women inmates. Then they raided a crap game, arresting six men, and picked up half a dozen Italians in the Crow Hill section whom they found carrying revolvers.

Next they went to Enyard's hotel in Lawrence Avenue, and as they were leaving after having found nothing to which to object they were met by a crowd of Italians who seemed bent on forcing trouble. One of the men aimed a revolver at Justice Raisig, but the Justice got out his own weapon, and Ryan disarmed the Italian.

The prisoners were carried to Lawrence in taxicabs, and Justice Raisig convened court at 2 o'clock in the morning. He fined the crap shooters $25 each and sent the rest of the prisoners to the Nassau jail in Mineola for examination to-morrow.

Hunter Dies from Accidental Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—While hunting one day last week, Eugene Sparks of Norton, Delaware County, was accidentally shot in the side by his companion while the two were climbing over a stone wall. It was believed that he would recover, but he died in Thrall Hospital here this afternoon.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
GYPSY LIFE Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS.
In addition to the Great Spectacle,
UNDER MANY FLAGS
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Opening Thursday Night THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS with GABY DESLYS, Al Jolson and 150 others. *** Extra Matinee Friday.
39TH ST. THEA. 39th, near B'way. To-Night at 8:15. Mrs. Leslie Carter "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
WEBER & FIELDS' 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Franz Lehar's Latest Comedy Opera
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES BETTER THAN THE MERRY WIDOW
48TH ST THEATRE, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. TO DISPEL A GROUCH, SEE WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 4th Month.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15 & Sat. Matinee, 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY Pop. Mat. Wed.—Nina Morgana in Title Role.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Little Women 159th Time
Williams Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2:30. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th, E. of B'way Evs. 8:45. Mat. To-day at 2:30. LAST WEEK OF The Satiric Comedy Little Theatre Cast. Anatol
Afts. 2:30 (except Sat.) Sat. 11 A.M. Last 2 Weeks of SNOW WHITE 50c. 75c. $1. The Children's Play, with Marguerite Clark.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50. Matinee To-Morrow, 25c to $1.00 THE WHIP
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St. IS THE MOST TREMENDOUS SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.
TO-DAY AT 4 RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2. Evs. 8 o'clock to the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat at 2 o'clock to the minute
LITTLE THEATRE. 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS Rutherford & Son Mr. McKinnel's Acting Sensation of Decade.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Beginning Mon., Feb. 10 THE ORIGINAL IRISH PLAYERS In their familiar repertoire and new plays. Mail orders now. Seat sale Thursday.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:10. "Witty comedy delightfully acted."—Life. DAVID BELASCO presents Years of Discretion "SUPERB CAST." ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. at 8.10. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Wed. 2:10. "Greatest of all farces."—World. MATINEE TO-M'W at 2:10 DAVID BELASCO presents A Good Little Devil A FAIRY PLAY FOR GROWN-UPS by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond. Polacco.
Tues. Evg. at 8—Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. Louise. Garden, Herat; Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8:15—Donne Curiose. Farrar, Alten, Fornia, Maubourg; Macnez, Scotti, Segurola, Didur, Pini-Corsi. Cond. Toscanini.
Thurs. at 1:30—Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Griswold. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Macnez, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Cond. Polacco.
Fri. at 8—Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45—Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Homer; Urlus (debut.) Braun (debut.) Weil, Hinshaw, Murphy. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15, (Pop. prices)—Boheme. Alda, Alten; Martin, Scotti, Rothier. Cond. Sturani.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Donne Curiose.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
CARNEGIE HALL. RECITAL BY Tues. Eve., Feb'y 11, at 8:15. YSAYE and Mme. ALDA Soprano of Metropolitan Opera Co. Seats now on sale at Box Office. Chickering Piano. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR Next Thurs. Eve., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Mozart, Grieg, Max Reger, Schubert. Soloist Germaine Schnitz Pianist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, Feb. 6 at 8:30. Third THURS. EVE., Subscription Concert RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. Wagner-Tschaikowsky Program Commemorating Wagner's Centenary. SEATS 50c. TO $2.00 NOW.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 4, at 3. Joint Recital Mme. CLARA BUTT World's Famous Contralto, and Mr. KENNERLEY RUMFORD Distinguished English Baritone. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 6, at 3. FIRST NEW YORK SONG RECITAL. MISS MINNIE TRACEY SOPRANO. Seats $3 to 50 cts. Management Haensel & Jones.
Aeolian Hall. TO-NIGHT, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 5, at 8:20. CONCERT—RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA VLADIMIR POGORELEFF, Conductor. ANNA CASE Soloist—Tickets now at Box Office or Tyson's From 50c. to $2.
Belasco Theatre, To-day at 3:30. BARRERE ENSEMBLE of Wind Instruments. Fourth Season. Assisted by FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano. Seats 50 cents, $1, $2, on sale at Box Office.
M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS. Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 8th, at 8:30. Song Recital. HEINRICH MEYN —BARITONE— C. W. BOS at the Piano (Knabe) POP. PRICES, 50c to $1; Boxes $12. Now at the Hall.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 8, at 3. Second Recital JOSEF LHEVINNE 75c. to $2. Management: Loudon Charlton.
MADISONN SQ. GARDEN CONCERT HALL. To-Night at 8:15 "THE DREAMER" at Mat. and Eve. Also To-morrow PRICES 50c. to $2.00. Produced by BEN GREET
BERKELEY THEA., 44th W. of 5th Av., NOW. Mat. Daily, 2:20, 25-50c. Eve. 8:20, 50c., 75c., $1. KOLB BROS. Shooting the Rapids of Colorado River Canyons in Motion Pictures and Colored Slides. Travelog, Mr. Emory C. Kolb.
OPERA TICKETS Tel. 3026 Greeley. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND OPERAS. NORMANDIE HOTEL, BROADWAY & 38TH ST.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. Popular Mat. Friday The Absolute Hit of the Year GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Popular Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50. 2:15. The Dramatic Sensation of the Century Fine Feathers
GRAND 23 St. & Av. Chauncey OLCOTT in "The Isle of Dreams."
Adolf Philipp's 57TH ST. THEATRE, n'r. 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. AUCTION PINOCHLE
B·F·KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Grace Cameron, "Flushed Up," Hoey & Lee, Madge Maitland, others.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. BELLE STORY, Taylor Granville & Laura Pierpont, Tom Terriss, Frank Fogarty, others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. Ethel Barrymore Maggie Cline, 8 others.
BRONX 149 St., 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Lulu Glaser, May Tully & Co., 3 Keatons, Kelly & Pollock, Empire Comedy 4, others.
HARLEM OP. HO. Stock Co. In ROSEMARY Mat. daily
TO-DAY AT 3 CARNEGIE HALL BURTON HOLMES INDIA The TAJ to the HIMALAYAS. Pop. Prices. 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats $2. "PANAMA" AGAIN FEB. 16 & 17.
GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Av. Phone 57 Mad. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. KELLERD—OEDIPUS
OPERA TICKETS CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS Kaiserhof Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Office in Kaiserhof Dining Room. B'way & 52d St. Tel. 3663-3850 Bryant.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av. Twice D'ly incl. Sunday 2:30 P. M. & 8:30 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 IN KINEMACOLOR
COLUMBIA & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day. THE MERRY WHIRL
HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Star & Garter Show Wrestling Tom'w Night.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Thurs.—Amateur Night. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS. Friday—Country Store.
BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30. PAUL J. Rainey's African Hunt
HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. CLIFTON CRAWFORD Truly Shattuck, Morton & Moore, and 10 others.
Murray Hill. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque Charles Robinson and His Crusoe Girls.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

A Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Overcoats at $18

IF you only would come to one of our stores and see these overcoats, you would be as enthusiastic about their values as we are. There's one of Blue Boucle cloth, full silk lined, that was $45 originally, now $18.

There are blue Chinchillas, good ones, the kind that you have almost had to fight for to get at any price, that are now $18.

There are Homespuns, silk lined (the silk linings in these as in all our clothes are absolutely guaranteed) with Belted Backs, that are really worth all of $40, but why go on? The values are too great for us to describe, so great, that we would sell out every blessed coat in our stocks inside of 24 hours if you and the rest of the great buying public knew what tremendous values these are.

The former prices ranged from $25 to $45, now $18.

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$18 — Suit ends from our season's selling—exclusive imported and domestic materials made to your measure at one-third to one-half their former value. Fit and finish are guaranteed. There is a large assortment to choose from. — $18

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SUCCESS OF 2 CONTINENTS A YEAR & A HALF IN PARIS A YEAR IN LONDON NEW YORK, SEATS TO MARCH 15. THE SPY "A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—Herald
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